

RADIO-PERCEPTION

THE JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. XII No. 86



DECEMBER, 1954

CONTENTS

	Page
Notices	65
Members	66
Annual General Meeting	67
Interim Report after 35 years of research	76
By L. E. Eeman	
Louis Turenne	89
By Noel Macbeth	
Foundation for the Study of Psycho-Physics	90
The Mystery of the Cones and Pyramids	93
By Gaston Burridge	
The Curious Phenomenon of Chambery	98
By Henri Meier	
Hot and Cold Springs and Geysers in the U.S.A.	100
By V. L. Cameron	
Busman's Holiday in Jesuitland, Part IV—Caá-Guazú	104
By Sir Christopher Gibson, Bt.	
Notes and News	114
Correspondence	117
Reviews	120
Books and Appliances	<i>inside back cover</i>

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BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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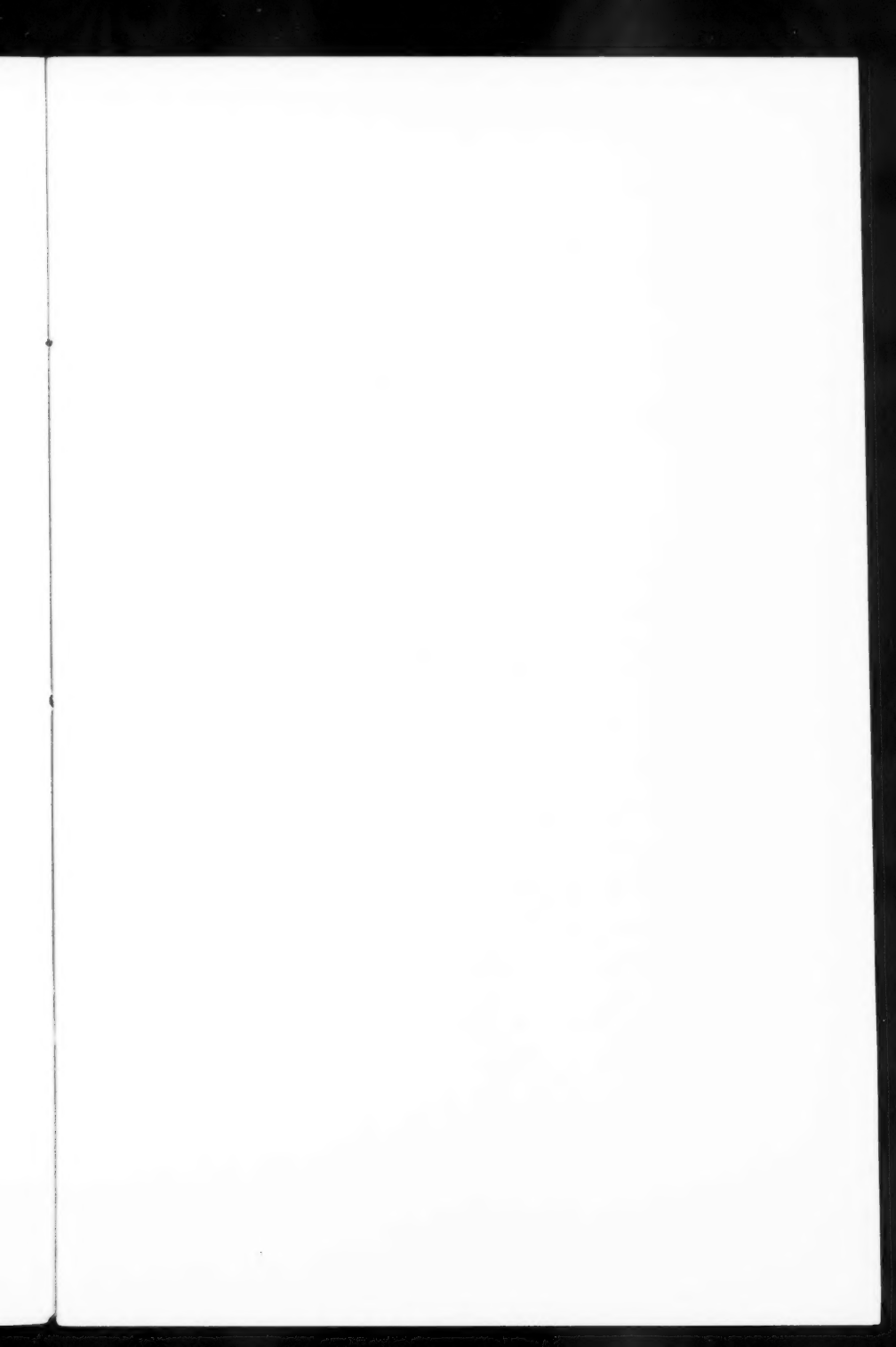
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THE WATER DIVINER OF BAMBURGH CASTLE
(see pages 70 and 116)

By courtesy of *The Northumberland Gazette*

JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. XII No. 86

December, 1954

NOTICES

The attention of members is drawn to the remarks printed on page 74, by Major G. A. Pogson at the Annual General Meeting, in which he drew attention to the starting of an Endowment Fund, and to the reasons why such a fund is desirable.

It is hoped that all those who are interested in the permanence of the Society will send contributions, according to their means, to the Honorary Treasurer.

* * * *

Books published by the Society are :

Dowsing, by W. H. Trinder, 10/- (7/6 to members)

Radiations, by T. Bedford Franklin, M.A., F.R.S.E., 8/6

A Radiesthetic Approach to Health and Homoeopathy, or Health and the Pendulum, by V. D. Wethered, 10/6 (8/6 to members).

* * * *

The title page and contents of Volume XI of *Radio-Perception* can be obtained gratis from the Editor on application.

* * * *

Contributions for the *Journal*, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor at least five weeks before the first day of March, June, September and December, if they are to appear in the respective *Journals* for those months.

* * * *

The price of new *Journals* to members, in excess of the free number, and of back numbers, is 2/- and 1/6 respectively.

* * * *

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

* * * *

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary for 1/3 post free.

* * * *

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

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 L. B. McEwan and J. R. Parkington were wrongly shown as Life Members in the September number

RESIGNED

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
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| FORDE, Mrs. | | |

OBITUARY VAUGHAN, G. T.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1954

The twentieth Annual General Meeting was held at the rooms of the Medical Society of London, 11 Chandos Street, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, October 20th. About 20 members were present, including Major Pogson who, all of us will be glad to hear, is making good progress in his recovery from the terrible injuries he sustained in an accident shortly before last Christmas. Colonel Bell was in the chair.

1. The Chairman suggested that as a report of the meeting in 1953 had been published in *Radio-Perception* for December of that year, the minutes of that should be taken as read. This was agreed to by a show of hands and the minutes were signed by the Chairman.

2. The President, Colonel Bell, then read his report as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am glad to say that our membership continues to increase slowly. The number of members shown in the list printed in the September number of *Radio-Perception* was 608 whereas the number in the corresponding list last year was 601.

Our Overseas members now number 243 as against 232 last year. Of these 243, 58 or about a quarter, are resident in the United States, whilst 23 reside in India and Pakistan and about the same number in Australia.

Our life members number 173.

Since our last Annual General Meeting we have had to regret the loss of several old and valuable members, notably Mr. W. W. Hawker, a large sheep farmer in South Australia; Dr. J. L. P. Keffler, of Brussels, whose experiments on the effect of magnetic fields as a direct cause of the dowsing reactions were reported in *Radio-Perception*; Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Davis, who had been a member for eighteen years and, as an officer of the Royal Army Service Corps, had on many occasions used his skill for finding water supplies; and more recently Mr. O. F. Parker. Mr. Parker joined the Society many years ago and had been a member of our Council since 1944. His profession of mining engineer and his experiences as an antiquary contributed materially to his interest in dowsing and to his value as a member of our Society.

Our journal *Radio-Perception* has been produced on the same lines as hitherto. Its usual length is now about 64 pages, which is equivalent to about 28,000 words so I do not think that the price we charge of three shillings is excessive.

As Editor I would like to thank all those who have been kind enough to send contributions, especially those authors who are not members, such as Mr. Amore, and the authors of articles in foreign journals, of which we have published translations.

I feel particularly grateful to Mr. Gaston Burrige, of Downey, California, who keeps me supplied with articles about dowsing and dowzers in Western America. He has been successful in getting a number of articles published in American periodicals whereby the popular interest in dowsing in that great continent must have been materially increased.

I am also very grateful to those gentlemen who have been kind enough to review journals and books, notably Mr. Wethered, Brother Cowan, Mr. Somers Taylor, Mr. Bedford Franklin and Mr. Macbeth.

Articles often appear in foreign journals which, if translated, would be of interest to our members, so I would be glad to hear from any member who would from time to time be willing to translate foreign articles, especially those in German.

I must again make my annual appeal to members and others for contributions likely to be of general interest to our readers. The journal is our only bond with members overseas and if we want to attract new members abroad we must strive to make the journal as attractive as possible.

Our small library has issued 78 volumes and periodicals during the past year, a regrettable decrease from the year before, when 139 issues were made.

During the past year lectures were given by Mr. Hay Currie on "Radiesthesia and Osteopathy," by Mr. E. F. Powell on "Health through Natural Sources," by Countess de Chrapowicki on "Vibrations of Light and Sound in relation to Life and Health," by Dr. Arnould-Taylor on "The Search for Instrumental Detection," by Dr. Caleb Gattegno on "The Objective Study of Sensitivity," by Mr. G. S. Sandwith on "Magical Systems and their Approach through Dowsing," by Mr. Latham on "Casebook to Date," and by Lieut.-Colonel Fenwick on the relation between a dowser's reactions and changes in electric potential.

Our thanks are due to Countess Maryla and the above gentlemen for the trouble they took in giving us these very interesting addresses.

The Reception this year was held at 11 Chandos Street, on April 14th. Last year, owing to the great interest aroused by the announcement of Mr. de la Warr's address, the Reception assumed the form of an overcrowded lecture. It was therefore decided to try to make the meeting this year a friendly gathering at which members could discuss their own methods and experiences. To promote an informal atmosphere members were given labels, with their names written on them, to pin onto their coats, so that their identity was apparent without any introduction. About 30 people attended and sooner or later they all seemed to find someone else with whom to carry on discussion.

Though the numbers were so few I think the reception may be considered to have achieved its purpose.

The annual outdoor meeting had been arranged to take place on July 17th in Eridge Park, near Tanbridge Wells. Members had been warned that a certain amount of walking would be involved, and this was probably the reason why only 22 applications for tickets were received. It so happened that the weather on that Saturday was about the wettest in the whole summer. In spite of that 12 members arrived at the rendezvous at the Abergavenny Arms, but all dowsing in natural surroundings was out of the question.

After the highly successful meeting at Cuckfield the year before this experience was somewhat depressing not only on account of the weather but by reason of the small number of applications for tickets. There are obvious difficulties in arranging a comprehensive meeting representative of 600 members scattered all over the English-speaking world and possibly some other form of meeting in the summer would be desirable. If any member has any suggestion to offer perhaps he or she would be good enough to write to us about it.

References to the activities of our members has been made from time to time in *Radio-Perception*.

Colonel Merrylees has had a busy year. A well he sited at Gibraltar for John Howard and Co., who are engaged on Admiralty work, has been a complete success and he has been approached by the Admiralty to site two more wells. At present the water is being used in connection with the construction of a large reservoir inside the Rock and it will eventually be used for filling this reservoir. The finding of potable water at Gibraltar is in itself a notable achievement, for hitherto water for drinking purposes has had to be either distilled or brought in vessels from elsewhere. The saving to the Government from a financial point of view should therefore be very considerable.

Early this year Colonel Merrylees carried out a survey for water on behalf of the Foreign Office in the Trucial States on the Persian Gulf and also a survey for the Sultan of Muscat. Such wells as could be dug by hand have proved satisfactory and machinery has now arrived from England for the boring of the other wells. As the Foreign Office wanted him to be present when boring was being carried out, Colonel Merrylees left England a few days ago and is therefore unable to attend our meeting to-day.

During the year he has also sited three wells in Majorca. The first was a complete success, water having been found at the depth predicted. The second well had to be abandoned owing to boring difficulties and the third well is at present being dug.

Furthermore his services have been required in Cyprus and also in Libya where he has located wells for a private client, for the Libyan Government and for the C.R.E. of our troops.

Colonel Hennessey seems to be very fully employed in East Africa. In May last he sent me a report on the water supply required in connection with the development of an estate run by the Miwani Sugar Mills (Kenya) Ltd. He told me that, subject to Government approval, he would probably be required to site 50 to 60 bore holes on it. The estate is approximately 15 miles long by three miles wide with 9,400 acres under sugar. He had already investigated 12 sites and sent me details of his predictions regarding depth, yield and quality. I hope to get further news from him about this project before long.

A matter of some slight historical interest in the field of water divining came to my notice when I was staying at Bamburgh, on the Northumberland coast, about a month ago. The famous castle which has existed on the whinstone reef since the earliest Saxon times lay in ruins for many years. There was a well in the lowest story of the keep, the position of which had been lost sight of. During a restoration in the latter part of the 18th century a water diviner located the position of this well, which is 145 feet deep, and a painting of this diviner now hangs in the Castle alongside the well head. This is probably the earliest portrait of a water diviner in Great Britain, but I have not yet been able to find out his name.

Several cases of the tracing of missing people have been reported during the past year and, as you know, there is a standing arrangement by which the Police can apply to Major Pogson for the services of a dowser for this object should they desire to do so. It occurred to me that a better arrangement would be for the Police to train members of the force who possess the necessary sensitivity for use as trackers. If this were done there would be less delay in investigating any particular case and training of dowsers for this purpose could be carried out officially. In these times when crimes of violence are of such frequent occurrence, it seems to me that this aspect of dowsing could be used much more frequently with very great advantage. Accordingly in March last I wrote at some length in this strain to the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis but, as I rather expected, I received a polite reply to the effect that my letter had been read with interest and my suggestion noted.

On the Continent the great event of the year has been the International Congress which was held in Paris last May under the able presidency of M. Lesourd. A general review of the Congress was kindly provided by one of our members, Mr. Dummer, who attended it. It was published in the last journal whilst notes of some of the lectures have appeared in *The Pendulum*. One of the chief objects served by the Congress seems to have been the opportunity it provided for discussion by enthusiasts from various parts of Europe, but it does not seem

that any new ideas regarding an explanation of radiesthetic phenomena were advanced.

This brings me to the question of Research and once more I have to tell you that we have not yet been able to make any practical plan for using Captain Trinder's generous legacy, which meanwhile continues to accumulate.

I heard from Dr. Cumming, whom I mentioned in my report last year, that some experiments were being carried out at St. Andrew's University on the reactions of dowzers in electrical fields, which at the time of his writing in July had been inconclusive. The cost of the experiments was provided for, so no expense was being incurred by the University.

The more I think about it the more difficult it seems to me to formulate any series of experiments which would give a really useful result. A certain amount of time seems to be spent in experiments which are in the nature of flogging a dead horse! We know well, from day to day experience, that phenomena of an electro-magnetic nature are instrumental in producing or in assisting to produce the dowsing reactions, and there seems to be no point in carrying out experiments which owing to the unnatural conditions under which they are conducted, may or may not confirm such experience.

We know also, however unwelcome such knowledge may be, that the dowser's unconscious mind—by which I mean that feature of the human individual mind which is in touch with a source of all knowledge—plays a large part, sometimes an overwhelming part, in certain radiesthetic procedures. In fact if I were asked to give a definition of Radiesthesia in the most general terms I would say "The obtaining of information by an operator through his involuntary muscular movements."

Possibly the best line of research would be the study of the dowser's physiological and mental composition, quite apart from his reactions to any particular objective. We would like to know the manner and extent to which the dowser differs from the ordinary mortal as an electrical apparatus, as a receiver and emitter of the vital force which so-called healers possess, and in his ability to control his unconscious mind. Suitable subjects for such investigation would appear to be the supersensitive dowser, of which there are several in the Society.

Before I close I would ask you to join me in rendering our sincere thanks to Mr. Somers Taylor for carrying on the work of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer. As reported in the notice of this Meeting his term of office came to an end last year but through an oversight he was not asked whether he would continue to serve and was not therefore re-elected.

We have therefore to thank him for a year of work which he carried out unofficially whereby he is the more worthy of our gratitude.

THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1954

[illegible]

3. The Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Somers Taylor, then explained the accounts for the past year, copies of which had been sent to all members with a notice of the meeting.

The passing of the Accounts, proposed by Mr. Eeman and seconded by Lieut.-Colonel Edwards, was carried.

4. The Chairman said that, as stated in his report, Mr. Somers Taylor was due to retire last year but through an oversight had not been proposed for re-election.

Under Rules 21 and 22 Major Pogson was also due to retire as a Vice-President and Mrs. Barraclough as a member of the Council. It had been proposed by the Council that Major Blyth-Praeger should be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. O. F. Parker.

It was therefore proposed by Dr. Laurence, seconded by Mr. Michael Scott that Mr. Somers Taylor should be elected as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Major Pogson as Vice-President and Mrs. Barraclough and Major Blyth-Praeger as members of the Council.

The proposal was carried.

5. Under Rule 30 the election of Messrs. James Edwards and Co. as auditors at a fee of six guineas, proposed by Mr. Wethered and seconded by Major Blyth-Praeger, was carried.

6. Regarding the present state of the Society and its future Major C. A. Pogson spoke to the following effect:—

'Some six months ago, to be exact on 4th May, 1954, this Society came of age—I will repeat, "came of age," for there was no fanfare of trumpets nor groaning of festive board. Notwithstanding, having reached years of discretion it is high time that we took stock. At the end of July, 1933, there were 108 members, including six overseas; by 31st July, 1954, membership had risen to 608, including 243 overseas. On the financial side about £1,000 of Capital has been accumulated—this apart from the Research Fund donated by the late Captain Harry Trinder. In September, 1933, was published Journal No. 1, consisting of a modest 20 pages and, quarter in, quarter out, without fail, despite of war time bombs and rockets, these Journals have appeared—85 numbers in all and in comparison to that modest beginning we have recent numbers containing 64 pages!

'Now all these figures speak for themselves and the latter in particular bear mute witness to the magnificent work done by that tower of strength, Colonel Bell in his capacity as Editor. As President and Editor Colonel Bell's services are known and well recognised but there are other benefits, possibly unappreciated by many members which the Society has obtained by his instrumentality. For instance, for 21 years he has provided an

office and very considerable secretarial work free of charge, but the fact must be faced that Colonel Bell may wish to retire from business and these private benefits cannot be expected to continue for ever.

‘As one of the original members of this Society I feel that it is not only my privilege but my duty to impress on those who are listening to me and also all those who may read my words in the *Journal* that if this Society is to continue, and not only continue but progress, it is very obviously essential that a permanent organisation be provided and that it should be self-supporting in respect to office and secretarial staff. A very much greater sum than the £1,000 now possessed by the Society (again apart from the Research Fund)—probably something in the region of £20,000 is required to put the Society on a financial footing commensurate and adequate to provide an office and paid secretary.

‘I now wish to put forward with all earnestness the suggestion that a Capital Fund with a target of £20,000 should be started to which all members should be invited to make donations. If there is a good response then the Society could be incorporated and thus put on a legal footing. In submitting this suggestion I have not lost sight of the possibility that someone may offer to provide an office while of course offers to carry out without pay all the secretarial work would be gratefully received.

‘I commend to all members to give this matter their very serious consideration.’

Major Pogson's speech was followed by a short discussion. Mr. Wethered remarked that it was really a question of raising an Endowment Fund. The Chairman pointed out that under their financial powers the Council had decided to start this fund, and thanked Major Pogson for putting the case to all members in such a clear and emphatic manner.

7. Under the heading of “Any other business” Mr. Humphrey Lloyd suggested that some of the lectures should take place at a later hour so that those engaged in work should be able to attend. He was supported by Major Blyth-Praeger and Mr. Scott. The Chairman stated that this had been tried some time ago but that fewer members had attended in the evening than in the afternoon; he said that members sometimes came from a considerable distance to attend lectures and that, for them, an earlier hour was more convenient. However a trial would again be made in holding some lectures in the evening.

There being no further business to transact the meeting was closed at 4 p.m., when tea was served.

INTERIM REPORT AFTER 35 YEARS OF RESEARCH

Lecture delivered to the British Society of Dowisers after the "Annual General Meeting on October 20th, 1954,

BY L. E. EEMAN

Introducing the lecturer the Chairman said: Our lecturer this afternoon, Mr. L. E. Eeman, is well known to most of you personally—and to others by repute—as the inventor of his remarkable system of co-operative healing.

I must tell you that, like all modest men, he was somewhat reluctant to give us an address of such a personal kind as that which forms the subject of this lecture.

I told him, however, that the person best qualified to speak on any novel system or method is he who invented it and first put it into practice, and that in the case of a form of healing of such proven value, there is an obligation on its operator to make it known to as wide a circle as possible.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

When Colonel Bell invited me to address the Society on the occasion of our Annual General Meeting, I thanked him for the honour he was doing me, but it took me quite a time to realise that he was doing me an invaluable service as well as an honour. The Colonel suggested that since I had done some 35 years of research in various aspects of healing, "our members might be interested to know my conclusions to date." When, later, he asked me for the title of my paper, he unwittingly reminded me of the fact that every forward step I had taken in the past had invariably added to the apparent vastness of the unexplored "beyond," and that, therefore, any report on progress in such an illimitable field could be only an "interim" report.

It is good to be reminded that just as we cannot apprehend absolute truth, so we cannot experience absolute health. And, it may be noted that although seekers after the secret of life always know in their hearts that they can never reach the ultimate goal of their quest, each newcomer to the field is nevertheless certain that he has just embarked on the most worthwhile and enthralling of all adventures.

When I attempted to marshal my conclusions, I divided them into three classes according to their respective sources: intuition, logic and experiment. But, I confess that I could not decide on either intuitive, logical or experimental grounds which of these conclusions I should place before you. Instead, I found that one question alone was governing this selection: "Had this conclusion, irrespective of its scientific validity, seemed compelling enough, to me, to shape my behaviour through the years? If it had, then, I must submit it to your judgement." There is implicit in that question the affirmation that I do not regard the experimental method as invariably either the highest or the only trustworthy guide to right behaviour. I am unable to withdraw from

that position although, whenever profitable, I seek experimental validation of conclusions attained either intuitively or logically. I do so, not necessarily in order to add to the certainty of my own mind which, on occasions, is complete, but to help induce others to investigate given propositions. I fully realise that that statement may damn some of my conclusions for some minds, but I would contend that any one who attempts to guide consciously the normally unconscious evolution of his own mind must start by seeking, and must expect to find, at least on occasions, a clarity of apprehension of what is true, so compelling in itself that no experiment could add anything to its power to convince. And this not only in the "mystical experience."

Since my established behaviour was to decide which of my conclusions I should put before you, I began to take stock of what I had done, day in day out, for years past. I soon found that I had done many things in full consciousness, intellectually aware of their "reasons why" and of the desirable results which they must, in all logic, inevitably produce. But, as we all do, I had also done many things unconsciously, but things that nevertheless produced worth while results, just as inevitably as those done in full consciousness had done. And it was conclusions the Colonel had suggested I should put before you and not their unconscious effects. And, he had said: "conclusions to date." But are our latest conclusions necessarily the most reliable or important?

My own experience was, I believe, normal in that although many of my early conclusions were mistaken or at least incomplete, I nevertheless saw in them evidence not only of an innate longing for truth but also of a healthy determination to find it. They were soon followed by realization and correction of errors, and then, between 1919 and 1925, I made a series of observations which, to this day, appear to me fundamental and from which most of my subsequent conclusions naturally evolved.

I could not, from unaided memory, give you the genesis of my investigations, and yet, I feel this is essential to those of you, who being interested or engaged in one or another form of healing, may wish to assess which of my conclusions or techniques may be worthy of adoption in their own practice. However, the preparation of this paper was simplified by the fact that from the earliest days of my interest in the mystery of life, and health, I made notes of many of the notions, wise and otherwise, that crossed my mind. Thus, when Colonel Bell set me my paper, he did me the immense service of compelling me to read again, digest and assimilate, two fairly long and unpublished MSS which I had not seen for at least twenty years, and the gist of which I had almost forgotten, and a lengthier third which I had recently revised in readiness for a second edition. In the process, I was reminded not only of the reasonable "reasons why" I had first concluded that certain methods were healing, but also of the "hunches"

or intuitions which had first attracted me to them, and of the many much-less-than-wise ideas I had at times toyed with, or even believed in firmly. Truly, a grim reminder.

The first of these three MSS was written between the 22nd of March, 1918, when I was taken to hospital, a hopeless physical, nervous and mental wreck, and February, 1919, when I was transferred to my fourth hospital, to be eventually released from my fifth on the 4th August, 1919, with my papers marked "100 per cent. disability, permanently unfit for any duty." After a few weeks in a hospital bed, two things became clear to me: the first that I was in such pain and felt so ill that I couldn't live much longer, and the second that if I was nevertheless to recover I should have to do the job myself, as none of the different physical treatments I had received had relieved either the acute head and spine pains and the unbearable insomnia caused by a head injury, or the exhaustion brought on by war flying in four different countries, with dysentery and malaria added for good measure. In the circumstances, I devoted the first half of the 160 typed quarto pages of my hospital MS to an educational last testament for my children, then infants. That done, I concentrated all I had left in me on my wish to recover and to do so by my own means, in view of the failure of "allopathic" medicine. In time, this wish became so powerful that one morning, weak though I was, I wildly struck my bedside table with my fist and shouted at my orderly that "Whatever anybody thought, I would get completely fit again, even if it took me ten years." To this the orderly replied with qualified optimism: "There is one thing about you sir, when you go down the sink, you'll go down with a joke!" I will never forget those double-edged words, and to-day, after over thirty-five years, I stand by the conclusion implicit in my affirmation: "The first essential to recovery of health is the patient's own wish to live, and to live in the fullness of health."

However, we need not only a chosen end, but means to it as well, and so I devoted the rest of my hospital book to the production of what I called the

Equation to Perfection.

Knowledge + Intention + Will Power Milestone reached
----- = on our way to perfec-
Impulse + Suggestion + Exhaustion tion.

In this equation the ideal was represented by 100 units for the numerators and 0 for the denominators, and the opposites in each of the three pairs were expected to share the 100 units. Using the addition sign between factors, I was humbled by the low results I obtained even with optimistic estimates of my own capacities, in any field, such as health, music, or philosophy.

I believe we would all find it helpful as well as enlightening to give ourselves marks, say once a month, on any ability we wished

to develop, and then watch our progress. After using the equation for a while, I was delighted not only with my improvement in health but also with myself, for having invented this simple way to sanctity. Nevertheless however much knowledge, intention and will may help us to overcome disease they are but the brittle tools of the conscious mind, and it suddenly dawned on me that whilst children and guinea pigs and other animals never have any knowledge of health or of the way to it, or ever seek it consciously, they usually heal quicker and better than do the most qualified, determined and wilful of specialists. Clearly, I had been carried away by relative nonsense, but my optimistic belief in it had released some of the healing forces of Nature and benefited me accordingly. I therefore conclude that, after the wish for health, a wish which implies the capacity to imagine or "plan" oneself in health, the most important factor is: "faith in one's power to execute that plan." And, may I here quote from a paper on "Creative Faith" which I had the honour of reading before you and which was printed in the June, 1952, number of our journal: "Precisely as common sense uses imagination to plan what *we know we can do*, so faith uses it to plan what *we believe we cannot do*!" In either case, there **MUST** be planning!

I had obtained results but misunderstood the mechanisms involved. My healing came to a halt, and I lay in bed, helplessly asking myself where on earth I was? Then, my intellect asserted itself and I set out to produce yet another and even better MS, that was to be a masterpiece of pure logic. However, there is no point in my giving it to you because before it had run to thirty pages my pure logic had run me into an impenetrable blank wall. My third conclusion would therefore be the purely negative one that healing is **NOT** a matter of either intellect or logic. Let us note, however, that this is no reason why we should not use our minds to try and work out how healing does in fact operate.

I could tell you of many more of my mistakes, but the two I have quoted suffice to justify the fourth conclusion, that error, when treated with due respect, can point the way to truth. I had faced my problem "in vacuo," as it were, and could solve it only by giving up my self-centred approach to it and setting it in a broad philosophical frame in which only understanding of, and submission to, universal law could lead to true individual well-being. I do not remember how I came to this conclusion, but I know that on my sick-bed I suddenly felt driven, possibly by despair at my own incompetence, to think back to first causes. I faced the age old conflict between Vitalists and Mechanists, and in 1918 gave my allegiance to Animism and Mysticism. This was before materialists had demonstrated, by material experiments, that matter, up to then their "only reality," had no reality at all on its own, but was merely the appearance which energy in motion presented to us through our sensory organs

aided at times by equally unreal extensions of them. Later, in a third MS, which I called "Conscious Evolution," I suggested that "dynamists," the lineal heirs of materialists, might now discover that energy itself, the "only reality" of to-day, whether atomic or other, really has no more inherent reality than matter had had, and that thought alone has. Or, should I have said, Life, or Being, or God?

Whereas materialists deny the existence of a planning intelligence behind the universe, animists see evidence of its action in all phenomena. Since my healing theories and techniques were evolved within an animist frame, I must submit at least an outline of this frame to you.

Creation is the conscious descent of Spirit into matter and by a continuous circular process which includes the evolution of matter through life, individuality and consciousness, &c., it culminates in the re-ascent of matter into Spirit. Creation is from God, through matter, back to God. That which Spirit consciously involves in matter, in a given order, must evolve out of matter in that precise order, at first in the shape of tendencies, urges and instincts. These are, at first, blindly followed, then successively sensed, observed and interpreted, at first superstitiously, and then understood and ultimately sublimated. Thus, the concept of evolution involved in creation promotes in matter the instinct to evolve: the first instinct. This implies life, individual life and thus is evolved the instinct of self-preservation: the second instinct. Since original ignorance of the law of life entails the inevitable breach of that law and the result of that breach—death, this in turn entails the instinct to preserve the species by reproduction, sex: merely the third instinct. But the fear of death entails more than race preservation by means of sex, it promotes the urge to the knowledge of the law of life, the knowledge that will make us free from death: the urge to rise above instinct and to have direct knowledge of Life, with a capital "L."

At the present stage of our evolution the intellect perpetually reminds man that he must for ever inevitably die. At the same time, seekers, more numerous and enthusiastic than ever before, seem compelled to work ceaselessly not only to prolong life but also to find its eternally elusive secret. This suggests that the Spirit creatively involved in evolution urges upon man, from within, that he must, just as inevitably, overcome death, perhaps even in time and not out of it, however many millennia this overcoming may take him. This conflict between observed fact and creative inspirations is, of the many which now absorb humanity, perhaps the most pregnant with hope, and it may help us to meditate on its potentialities.

To obey this inward urge to seek the secret of life, we must live and observe ourselves living. To live is to function, and animists

and materialists agree that the fulness of individual health can be only the effect of the efficient function of man's **WHOLE** personality in adaptation to his environment. As however, this environment involves other individuals, fulness of health must depend not only on the adaptation of individuals to non-reacting environments, but on the reciprocal adaptation of all individuals to each other by every means of mutual action available, and ultimately on the co-operative pursuit of health in realisation by all of the oneness not only of all life but also of its goal and purpose.

There is a fallacy which suggests that animists and mystics are, by definition, incapable of practical behaviour on the material plane. However, since they see in the material universe the execution of a creative evolutionary plan conceived by an absolute intelligence, they have one more reason than have the materialists for seeking to understand the laws of this material universe and to co-operate with them intelligently and practically. They agree with materialists that the basic axiom of the evolutionary theory is that "function precedes the organ," e.g., that light preceded and promoted the evolution of the eye and sound that of the ear. They differ from materialists in believing that it was absolute intelligence which gave to matter its apparent reality and that this intelligent first cause preceded and promoted the evolution in man of the frontal lobes which enable him to conceive a first cause and to meditate upon and relate himself to it, just as the eye enables him to perceive light and investigate and use it. Thus, he may come to think of the frontal lobes, or their equivalent, as the eye through which he may perceive divine light. Then, linking the first fact that only integral function of total man can produce the fullness of health, with the second fact that the function of certain brain centres is to relate the individual to the absolute, both theoretically and practically, i.e., philosophically and religiously, they logically conclude that "Thinking on these things" and "praying," i.e., using the frontal lobes for the purposes for which they have so far evolved, forms an essential part of the search for, and of the attainment and maintenance of the fullness of health.

When the animist has clarified the compelling intuitions upon which he rests his conviction that creations is "from God, through matter, back to God," he must accept as a reflected reality the material segment of the evolutionary circle. More, he must seek in this segment confirmation of his animist hypothesis by observing himself, and others, living through matter. In doing so, he must submit himself to the discipline of the experimental method and expect a like submission from those who would question his findings. It is in this spirit that I put before you further conclusions which appear to me both logically inescapable and, in the main, experimentally demonstrable. Time hardly allows me to do more than to enumerate them, but this paper will be

reprinted in *Radio-Perception* and confirmatory experiments are described in my book *Co-operative Healing*.*

If health can be only the effect of the efficient function of the whole of men's personalities in adaptation to their environment, including each other, we must note that function always involves a trinity of mechanism, energy and control. Hence, there are only three possible causes of failure, both for machines and for men, mechanical, dynamic or control—or, in broad terms, body, nerves and mind—but innumerable combinations of all three forms of dysfunction or illhealth.

Whereas mechanical trinities function only objectively, that is when they are being used, living trinities function both objectively and subjectively. That is: they function not only when they are being used, but also when they are repairing themselves.

Whereas sound repair is essential to efficient use, efficient use is not essential to sound repair, and skill in use cannot compensate for failure in maintenance.

Objective use and maintenance are mutually exclusive: the engine must be switched off before repair can begin; man must relax his voluntary muscles before sleep.

A large portion of our tensions being un-conscious they must be made conscious before they can be eliminated, i.e., especially for civilised man, relaxation must be achieved *consciously* before sleep.

When a car is being repaired, it needs no internal energy for the purpose, all energy required being provided by mechanics who are external to the car. But, since the living trinity of body, nerve and mind repairs itself in sleep, it needs in addition to conscious relaxation and also before sleep, a supply of energy sufficient to make repair work possible during sleep and as long as sleep continues. Here I refer not to gross muscular energy but to that subtle force which the ancients called: "*Vis naturae medicatrix*," and which has since been labelled: "*Virtue, Life force, Nerve force, Vital fluid, Divine water, Vital principle, Animal magnetism, Odyle*," &c., &c., but which I prefer to call: "*the X force*" since we know so little about it, though I believe it is the fundamental principle in life, and may even be Life itself.

The body, like all its components, from organs and limbs to cells and atoms, is a bi-polar organism. Men, children, animals and plants illustrate this fact by their respectively unconscious, instinctive and automatic behaviour. Old, sick, tired and cold men are mechanisms that have run short of energy. Because of that, they instinctively rest with their hands and feet linked, thus closing energy circuits, until they have recovered enough energy, when they separate their extremities and stretch.

* *Co-operative Healing*, by L. E. Eeman, The C. W. Daniel Co., Ltd., Ashington, Rochford, Essex, 21/- net.

Healthy, growing children sleep spread-eagled, but in illness they too close circuits. Old, sick, tired and cold animals likewise link their extremities, also separating them and stretching when they have overcome their energy shortage. Daisies, buttercups, water lilies and other flowers close their petals as the sun, their source of energy, goes down or hides behind heavy cloud, "stretching" in the morning or when the sun shines again after a storm. From the above, I conclude that: when energy supply is low, living things unconsciously connect their opposite poles, much as one puts a horse-shoe magnet away with a keeper linking its two poles.

As will be seen from the two diagrams of human polarities, which you have found on the chairs, the linking of hands and feet, or of the left hand with the base of the head and the right with the abdomen, forms closed circuits which promote a recuperative flow of energy within ONE body. A similarly beneficial flow occurs when *two* bodies are linked so that positive poles are connected with negative, as when a right-handed mother carries her right-handed infant left hand to head and right hand to base of spine. The energy which flows between opposite poles when they are in contact also flows between them when they are linked by suitable conductors. As we are conditioned by two centuries of electrical practice we are apt to jump to the conclusions that nerve force is electrical and that therefore copper wire is its best conductor, whereas, though muscles react to electricity, nerve force is not electrical. Nerves are the lineal descendants of vegetable fibres through millions of years of evolution, and have never been made of copper. The microscope shows that nerve fibres are much closer to wool, silk, cotton and other animal and vegetable fibres than to copper, and it is suggestive that 1900 years ago "virtue" was conducted from the body of Jesus through a garment, probably wool or cotton, to a woman who held its hem. Further, Dr. Baron von Reichenbach had, before 1850, been the first to demonstrate scientifically by brilliantly contrived experiments that silk was a better conductor for the "X" force than copper, and my attention was first drawn to his writings by the late Dr. Hector Munro, then by the late Dr. Oscar Brunler in 1938, and finally and decisively by Dr. A. T. Westlake in 1948.

All circuits which link opposite poles are relaxing and healing circuits and in them, silk and cotton fibres conduct nerve or "X" force from every member *to* and *through* every other member of the circuit, with clear therapeutic effects, provided subjects lend themselves to relaxation and do not surrender to, or conjure up, fear, the great destroyer and tension maker. Let us here remember that Jesus approached every patient with the exhortation to: "Have no fear." Unfortunately, the "Homoeopathic aggravation" or "healing crisis," this acknowledged

herald of a "root and branch" cure, often frightens a patient so much that he dare not continue the homoeopathic treatment which would complete his recovery. Then, the practitioner faces this dilemma: "If I warn the patient that he will experience a specific violent reaction and this materialises, he may say the cure is pure suggestion. If I do not so warn him, he may be frightened by the unexpected reaction. In either case, he may discontinue the correct treatment just as it approaches its culmination." Generally speaking, I would conclude that it is better to give a patient a clear warning whenever he can face the prospect of a crisis.

We must also bear in mind the fact that a patient may fear that as good comes from being coupled in the circuit with one person, ill may come from being coupled with another and that he may refuse even to experiment with more than one circuit partner, and that, a carefully chosen paragon of health. Let us overlook the fact that such patients, often zealous Christians, have no fear whatsoever of passing their own complaint to their partners. To the mystics and animists amongst them, I would emphasise that their basic hypothesis that "all things work together for good because they were conceived together by one all-intelligent cause" has it, as one of its corollaries, that "out of the evil of infection comes the good of immunity." To the materialists I would point out that the notion of putting together, in one hospital ward, victims of one complaint only, such as, say, T.B., or rheumatism, presumably in the dual hope that they will not only not infect each other but also that they may even help cure in each other what they had failed to cure in themselves, is fallacious. It puts me in mind of the headmaster who had gathered his arithmetical dunces in one dormitory on the theory that after months of hypnotic telepathy their combined unconscious would square the circle. It didn't!

I would add that, in practice, I had found that diverse complaints may be mutually antidotal, and that, say, T.B. and rheumatic patients are mutually helpful in the circuit; that infection and inoculation work in the circuit only in terms of specific resonance; that as there is no resonance between a piano in tune and one out of tune, so there is none between disease and health vibrations; that, in contradistinction, there appears to be identity of length between the waves of a specific disease and those of its anti-bodies or anti-toxins, the first being, may I suggest "in phase" and the others "out of phase"; that the greater the number and variety of patients and complaints in one circuit, the greater the number and variety of immunising frequencies present; and that in harmony with the principle that "all things work together for good," as multiple tendencies meet in the circuit, there operates between them a progressive, mutual and ceaseless inter-action towards collective health, which

no drug of static potency and no dynamic techniques of fixed rhythm could match. I would underline that living beings en masse are inherently, mutually, resiliently and perpetually moving towards life, that, in short, life is always "bio-tropic," as the mystic and the materialist both know "de facto" and as the mystic believes "ex hypothesi." But I would also repeat the warning of Jesus that fear and unbelief, however and whyever caused, would inhibit any beneficent agency, however mighty, and in this connection, I would again refer you to my paper on "Creative Faith" of 1952.

By 1927 I had come to the conclusion that if, in the relaxation circuit, the vibrations of disease germs, of vaccines and sera, of alcohol and of drugs passed from one body to another, these same substances should also propagate their frequencies in the circuit when they were contained, not in living bodies, but in test tubes. The great many experiments which I made from 1927 on with drugs, vaccines, body fluids, &c., with sick and well subjects, showed that drugs, sera, &c., work mainly dynamically and not chemically, as Hahnemann had shown. In 1936, I had the good fortune to meet Mr. J. C. Maby, and after he had studied the experiments in drug frequency conduction in the circuit which Miss Mary Cameron and I had done for years and had repeated them with me as his subject, he wrote to a physicist colleague who was associated with his researches: "Eeman was the 'patient' and he had no means of knowing what I was administering to him electrically. . . . In these circumstances he . . . made remarkably detailed statements on his sensations and bodily reactions, including blood pressure and circulation, respiration, muscle tone, salivation, gastric and other gland action, neurotic pains, &c. And, all these, *in every instance*, were suitable to the nature of the medicine—though the latter had only been administered in the form of electric oscillations and radiation."

After Maby, Mr. Eric Powell the well-known radiesthetist and homoeopathic practitioner and writer, and Dr. A. T. Westlake, considerably encouraged me by confirming my findings on drug frequencies with individual patients in the circuit. May I here thank all three once again for all the help they have given me. I feel, however, that as my experiments have shown that some drugs regularly produce in the circuit and in a few seconds, reactions of extreme violence in specific complaints, I must affirm that it is not quantity, no, not even in terms of homoeopathic potencies, which must be the basis of dosage, but time. The time-dose factor must be "proved," in the Hahnemann sense, just as homoeopathic potencies have been "proved," that is, by teams of medical research workers. It is not false modesty which compels me to insist here that I am not competent to do this work.

Recently, Dr. W. E. Boyd has published a paper on *Biochemical and Biological Evidence of the Activity of High Potencies*, and I hope that having placed the reality of "potency energy" beyond doubt he may next be ready to demonstrate quite as irrefutably the conductibility of this energy and even perhaps do so in the relaxation circuit.

If I do not misunderstand his highly technical paper, he concludes that potency energy of specific powers is released from drugs and the like, "in vitro," by "succussion," or vigorous shaking.

Does not this suggest that within the living body, the pulsations of the heart, reinforced by the muscular contractions of work, play, emotion, &c., do amount to succussion constantly sustained over three score years and ten? And, does not the heart, in addition to physically activating the body by circulating to all its parts the "gross" energy carried by oxygenated blood also suffuse it with the subtle "X" force which it releases by its succussing pulsations? Does it not galvanise the whole dynamic system with self-multiplying potency energy whenever danger threatens and adrenalin speeds up and strengthens the action of the succussing heart muscle?

Further, is succussion the only method for the release of potency energy? Does not emotion also release it indirectly by accelerating the heart's action? May not thought creatively liberate it at the psychic level and make it available to the body by dynamic, as opposed to chemical, action on the ductless glands or other body mechanisms?

As the mystic observes himself and others living through matter he must, in time, hear or read of, or even experience first hand telepathy, intuition, inspiration and the "mystical experience." If he meets with the latter, be it only once, the wonder of the event may lead him to seek its repetition away from the world. But, if he then remembers that he is living through the material segment of a divinely planned evolutionary circle he will no longer wish to escape from it but will instead seek to understand the working of material laws.

Amongst these is the law which decrees that an agent must use energy in order to make any other agent do work. For instance, and to be topical, if a scientist guides from the ground the flight of a hydrogen bomb, he can make sure of wiping out the right people in the right place and at the right time only if his guiding apparatus is connected with the bomb by a dynamic link. In keeping with that law, in my MS on "Conscious Evolution," I attempted to identify those parts of the human system which could, firstly in telepathy, send and receive messages to and from other human beings, and secondly, in inspiration and the mystical experience, receive impressions from higher beings or from the

absolute itself. I also postulated a form of energy which would operate in these supranormal processes.

To-day, I still hold that we must first seek in a material frame the mechanisms of functions which we exercise whilst in a material body rather than assume that for esoteric purposes we slip out of time-space at a chosen moment in time and place in space only to reverse the performance when and where desired. I still believe that energy is required for the transmission involved in at least some telepathic and mystical events and would be ready to relate these to the "X" force, under any of its many names, ancient and modern.

But, whatever the mechanisms and dynamisms involved in telepathy, it is an immensely potent instrument of healing which is either overlooked or misunderstood by both medicine and the Churches. Perhaps an illustration will convey what I consider an efficient telepathic-group-healing technique. If a patient with a sore throat consults me, I can help him by teaching him: how to relax, how to recuperate energy by linking his hands and feet, how to focus this energy by thought, e.g., the thought of singing which would direct nervous impulses to his throat, just as the dream of chasing a rabbit directs nervous impulses to the paws of a sleeping dog, and I can even give him some of my own energy. But, if I have another fifty people in the room, much more can be done, and done better and in less time. Those fifty people can, by imagining themselves, and the patient, singing warmly with healthy throats, telepathically transfer specific healing energy which will vitalise the patient's throat. More, their efficiency will be multiplied if they and the patient are all linked by suitable conductors, for, although telepathy functions without a conductor, it functions better with one. The Midlands Region of the B.B.C. can get a London programme through the ether and then re-diffuse it, but they find land lines more efficient and economical because of the inverse square law—and the notion that telepathy escapes the inverse square law has never been experimentally demonstrated. The principles involved in telepathic-group-healing can be tested clinically in little time, in a hospital ward, and most easily in a fever ward, as I have often suggested should be done.

Early in 1928 I finished the MS of "Conscious Evolution," giving all the ideas and conclusions which I have outlined before you, except those relating to the use of drugs and telepathy in the circuit which I had only begun to investigate in 1927 and which are detailed in my book *Co-operative Healing*. Having been induced, in great part by Colonel Bell, to re-read my early notes and MSS I must conclude that almost all I had thought and done since I made my early observations has been mainly development work, both theoretical and technical, based upon conclusions which I had reached almost blindly in hospital in

1918, in circumstances for which I can claim no credit, and at a time, when to all appearances, I was physically, nervously and mentally helpless and hopeless. I clearly remember now, being then unable to remember anything at all, not even the first page of a novel after I had attempted to read this first page at least twenty times. Yet, after simply relaxing in bed for a few weeks with my hands clasped and my feet crossed, that is, in circuit, I began to think again, "within," and to form clear and definite conclusions, though I was still unable to express them either verbally or in writing.

It is the meaning of "conclusions" that my good friend, Colonel Bell has made me ponder. The dictionary says: "Conclusion: ending, finish, way of concluding, final opinion, &c." No doubt this is true, in books. But, in real life, a conclusion is a sign-post, or it is DEAD, D-E-A-D. The first arm you see as you get there tells you where you have come from, which you already know. The standard itself tells you where you are, and it is good to know that you have got so far. Don't dwell on that! Instead, look at the arms which tell you where you might go next—in your search for truth. If you have travelled at all you know that neither the next post, nor any that will come after, will end your search and that they will, all, and for ever, ask you to decide what you must do next?

That was what I was asked to decide when I had finished the MS of "Conscious Evolution." The publishers who saw it before it eventually appeared in 1929 insisted between them that I must give up:

(A) all references to the dynamism and mechanism of telepathy as my ideas were too far fetched;

(B) all philosophical, animistic and mystical fantasies as they would only put off serious scientists (especially literary critics?) and

(C) my pompous title: "Conscious Evolution" and substitute the more attractive one of *Self and Superman*.*

What did I decide to do at that sign-post? Clearly I should have had the moral courage to have published the book myself, exactly as it had come to me. Instead, I gave in all along the line, because I was afraid of what people would think, and because I wanted to see my name in print, even with the core of what I had to say left unsaid. The irony of all this is that some of my respectable scientific friends find it easy to accept to-day what I was afraid to publish in 1927, whereas they cannot swallow now what seemed self-evident to me then. And we are still friends!

I have paid for this weakness of years ago, and would like to add one conclusion of general import to those upon healing

* Arrangements have been made for a second edition of *Self and Superman*, by L. E. Eeman. The C. W. Daniel Co. Ltd. hope to bring it out in the spring, 18/- net.

which I have given you. The most important thing in life is to have the moral courage to be oneself whatever the risk. It is better to cover fearlessly one tenth of the road to truth than to cover nine tenths of it with a shaking heart within. Fear paralyses, but with courage, one can always go on seeking.

In conclusion, if some of you will take only a few of my conclusions as reasonable sign-posts, I shall be as grateful to Colonel Bell for that as I am for the fact that he "succeeded" me into the conclusion that if we want to find, it is within that we must seek, and seek, and seek, and SEEK!

LOUIS TURENNE

BY NOEL MACBETH, M.A.

The divining community has lost a very valuable leader by the death of M. Louis Turenne, who died suddenly on July 1st at the age of 81. He could claim to have taught over 4,000 people through his seven books, which were published between 1933 and 1950. In them are described the thousands of experiments, arranged according to a set plan, which provide the basis of his theories. These theories follow orthodox physical lines of thought as the author served as a graduate of the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures. He was for two years a Lecturer on radio when, as a major during the 1914-18 War, he was attached to the School of Artillery, Fontainebleau.

In his early works the data presented were intended to improve ordinary dowsing technique by the use of magnets fitted to the detecting rod or pendulum thereby eliminating images and reflexions. In later years the dowser and ore prospector have gained from the development of his map-dowsing technique, which enables the adopter of his methods to draw an elevation showing strata below ground, corresponding to a line of points on the map. It had enabled Turenne to give many years of valuable advice to a gold mining corporation in Canada, to work similarly for a mining company in Morocco, and incidentally to help several of my personal contacts in South Africa.

The main teaching provided in the later books concerned indoor and, what amounts to, laboratory uses of radiesthesia. In them are described, for instance, what Turenne found to be "radiesthetic" in the symbols and diagrams which are our heritage from the ancient civilizations of China, India, Arabia and Egypt, and the conclusion seems to be that many symbols familiar to students of the occult sciences are less mystical than has been supposed, being radiesthetic-wave producers and in their way an exposition of Ancient Physics. What is so often classed as "psychic" appears through Turenne's records as a hitherto unknown aspect of physics.

For engineers, chemists and doctors in particular the later investigations of Turenne have much practical value, his various Rules enabling information about specific questions to be obtained radiesthetically, which are answered also by ordinary physical apparatus.

It would be good to record here just one of the special achievements of the former pupil of General Férié, under whom Turenne served when in the army, connected with the locating of uranium by map dowsing. The engineers under Joliot-Curie, it will be recalled, found uranium in the Limousin department of France in 1948. It was in 1946 that the site in question was reported by Turenne to the interested mining department. The recommendation was acknowledged but not acted on for an indication based on radiesthesia was not taken seriously. Turenne's indications, however, proved to be correct.

FOUNDATION FOR THE STUDY OF PSYCHO-PHYSICS

A copy of the Fourth Annual Report (June, 1954) of the *Stichting ter Bevordering van de Psychische Physica* has been received. This institution was founded on July 18th, 1950, with headquarters at The Hague, and the third annual report was reviewed in *Radio-Perception* No. 81, page 125. The present report is divided into eight sections, namely:

- I Studies on the muscle-tones-reflex (dowsing).
- II Studies on the existence of paragnostic phenomena (telepathy and clairvoyance).
- III Studies on the influence of geophysical and geochemical environmental factors on the development of rickets.
- IV Studies on the geographical and geological distribution of cancer in the Netherlands.
- V Studies in the field of physical embryology.
- VI Studies in the field of geo-pathology.
- VII Studies on cosmic influences.
- VIII International contacts.

Under I three types of experiments were carried out.

The first (a) dealt with the continuation of the portable chamber experiments, but no statistically significant results were obtained. The experiments were, however, helpful to an understanding of the causes of the many failures in the experiments devised to study the possibility of reproducing the claims of dowsers. Under (b) a research group at Delft continued the soil-resistivity experiments of Dr. Tromp. Interesting results were obtained but need further confirmation.

Experiments of the second type were directed towards the possible relationship between dowsing phenomena and geophysical

fields—in particular the electrical conductivity of the soil. The correlation observed since 1950 between dowsing zones and geological discontinuities at depth, which are not observable at the surface and show up as sudden changes in electrical soil conductivity, were established in many new field sections. Several reasons for unsatisfactory correlation were found, such as changes in position of soil conductivity zones on different days or even a few hours after heavy rains; the occurrence of many narrow zones at short distances which are difficult for the dowser to observe unless he walks very slowly using a pendulum instead of the more slowly reacting rod; difference in the starting point and direction of movement of two dowsers walking along the same line; and, finally, the determination of the exact place of the first movement of the rod. This proved to be difficult at first and only gradually certain difficult non-subjective criteria could be established.

In a number of sections shallow holes, 2 to 4 m. deep, were drilled after the dowsing test and soil resistivity survey were completed. They confirmed the correlation observed between dowsing zones, soil resistivity and geological discontinuity at depth. In a number of cases it was found that the dowser was more correct in locating the exact position of the discontinuity than the Shepard resistivity meter.

These experiments were to be tested in Scotland and in Germany.

The third type under Section I dealt with the possible biological effects of dowsing zones.

(a) The experiment with the privet hedge was continued with convincing results and it was hoped that agricultural centres would carry out the experiment on a large scale. It was ascertained that many plants are not affected by dowsing zones as a zone affecting a privet hedge for three years in succession had no effect whatever on roses or poplars growing nearby in the same zone.

(b) The experiments with mice were stopped for the time being, waiting the construction of an apparatus for automatically recording the motility of mice in two different places. The Foundation is planning to start the Jenny experiments as soon as the apparatus is ready.

The Foundation had studied the reports of the Committee for the Study of Dowsing of the Royal Academy of Science and of the Agricultural Dowsing Committee at Wageningen, both of which appear to have arrived at false conclusions after inadequate experiments. The Foundation is preparing a critical report on the former and has already done so in the latter case.

Under Section II two groups—at Amsterdam and Haarlem—had been doing research work, but only that at the latter place continued its activities in 1954; the work at Amsterdam was taken over by a new group in Utrecht and Delft. Experiments

were carried out with school children and appear to have no particular relevance to their aptitude as dowisers.

In connection with Section III the Foundation has allotted funds for carrying out experiments for the study of possible biological effects of external geophysical and geochemical fields. Radioactive measurements will be taken and the influence of radioactive products introduced into a room will be studied. Field studies on the variations of radar in the air above different types of soil will be undertaken by Dr. Tromp and a geophysical radar expert. The Foundation has taken this step as a result of experiments carried out in past years in the same field. For instance about 1938 Dr. M. de Bruin of the Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry of the University of Amsterdam observed that, eating the same type of food, rats developed rickets in various degrees in the different months of the year. Physicists at Amsterdam suggested that variations of radium emanation in different months of the year at various heights in the atmosphere might be responsible, a theory which Prof. Jansen and Prof. M. J. L. Dols decided to test. Accordingly a group of young rats was placed in a cellar 3m. below, and the same number on the first floor 5m. above, street level. Both groups were given similar diets; after three weeks the cellar rats were practically free of rickets whereas those on the first floor showed clear signs of rickets.

IV. *Geographical and geological distribution of cancer in the Netherlands.*

The statistical studies by Dr. J. C. Diehl and Dr. S. W. Tromp on this subject were completed in 1953 and their results were published as Volume I of the Foundation for the Study of Psycho-Physics on February 12th, 1954. A condensed German edition has been prepared. Interesting correlations were found between cancer on the one hand and type of soil and drinking water on the other. Since 1954 Dr. Diehl and Dr. Tromp have been making similar environmental studies for each of the cancer localisations separately and hope to publish their results as Volume II of the Foundation in 1955.

V. *Physical Embryology.*

Dr. W. F. Bon has since 1953 been permanently attached to the Embryological Laboratory of Prof. M. W. Woerdeman at Amsterdam and has been able to continue his studies in the field of both chemical and physical embryology on a broader scale than before.

VI. *Geopathology.*

Dr. Tromp continued his daily recordings of the fluctuations in the electric field of the atmosphere in relation to certain diseases.

A number of scientists in Germany have observed certain correlations between sudden meteorological changes and birth frequency. The Director of the Population Registry Department

of Leiden has continued to supply Dr. Tromp with daily records of male and female births in Leiden.

VII. *Cosmic Influences.*

A new research project on the possible significance of astrological methods for psycho-diagnostics was started in Utrecht by Prof. D. J. van Lennep, assisted by Mr. R. J. Kellerman, based on research on the value of astrology carried out since 1952 by Prof. Hans Bender, Director of the Institute of Psychology and Psycho-Hygiene at Friburg, Germany. The type of test is as follows: Accurate character descriptions of five different people are given based on psycho-diagnostic methods. For one of them the place and exact moment of birth is given, and the astrologer is asked to determine which of the descriptions applies to this one particular person. About 150 Dutch astrologers took part in tests carried out in September, 1953, and in May, 1954, but the results have not yet been worked out.

VIII. *International Contacts.*

Previous contacts with several research centres are continued and new contacts made. In particular very close contact was maintained with the Fundamental Research Centre in London. Thanks to financial assistance generously given to Dr. Tromp by this Centre Dr. Tromp was able to visit the International Conference of Geographical Pathology in Washington in September of the present year when he gave a lecture on his studies of the possible influence of soil on cancer.

THE MYSTERY OF THE CONES AND PYRAMIDS

BY GASTON BURRIDGE

Is there a wave, or a constant, methodical series of waves, is there a force, a ray or an energy emanating from the apexes of metal-covered, or sheet metal, 90 degree cones and pyramids? Mr. Verne Cameron, of Lake Elsinore, California, is convinced there is. He has conducted many experiments in this particular field which should be of interest to dowsters.

Cameron is a radiesthetist of wide experience over the past 30 years. He is known in this country as a "professional dowser," that is, one who makes his living from the art of dowsing and those occupations akin to it. I have written about other phases of his work in *Radio-Perception*, Vol. XI, 81 and 84, and because there seems such interest and considerable discussion about this phase of radiesthesia among dowsters I contact, I thought it might be of interest to all B.S.D. Journal readers.

I believe it is only proper to state at this beginning, that not *all* dowsters I know appear to be able to "feel" or "sense" this energy flow from cones and pyramids. Whether they must "learn" how to know it, or whether, as in the case of many minerals, certain

individuals are just not tuned to them, I cannot say at this time. Other dowzers—and I note they are those of an “experimental” turn of mind—pick up the presence of these rays or waves, this force or energy, immediately—even without having had previous knowledge of such a thing existing.

Without saying anything, one way or the other, I take from my car, or from a shelf, an eleven inch, copper-covered, cardboard, four sided, 90 degree pyramid, and set it in the middle of an open space out of doors or in the centre of the room. Then I ask a dowser, “Do you feel anything coming from the top of that pyramid?” The dowser will use his own methods to gain his answer.

It appears, from my own experiments along these lines, that more energy is collected from cones and pyramids whose upper surfaces are “ribbed,” that is, upon whose upper surfaces are mounted ridges, tapering to the apex. These ridges are also covered with the metal foil. The energy appears to travel along the tops of these ridges, then converges and blends to become one beam about an inch and one half in diameter. This beam appears to maintain its identity for an indeterminable distance into the atmosphere. Mr. Cameron says he had traced such a beam from an 18 inch cone for more than half a mile. I have made no distance tests, either at right angles to the earth or horizontal to it.

Mr. Cameron seems to procure as good results with cones made of cardboard covered with either tin or aluminium foil as he does with cones made of sheet metal. I have tried cones and pyramids made of cardboard covered with copper foil and aluminium foil. Those dowzers who “find” the emanations at all, appear to find them equally well from either of these coatings. As far as I know, there have been no experiments conducted with cones or pyramids covered with silver, gold or platinum foils. I have not tried any made of sheet metal, but I understand Mr. Cameron has, and found them to function well. Some pendulists state, pendules made of different metals perform differently in their hands and a pendulum should not be made of a “base” metal like lead, iron or aluminium.

Mr. Cameron discovered this new type of energy quite by accident. He was seeking to build an “intensifier” or “amplifier” which would bring in weak dowsing signals more strongly. Anything he has yet thought of to try for this purpose has not produced these desired results, but it did lead to his discovering this new force or energy, or whatever it develops to be. After much experimenting, he learned that a cone, to work satisfactorily, should be one whose apex carries an included angle of 90 degrees, that is, one whose sides will fit into a carpenter’s square, or into which a carpenter’s square may be dropped, corner-wise, if the cone is open-ended.

Pyramids, to work efficiently, should be four-sided, the four sides of equal dimensions and the apex angles for each opposite two sides should be 90 degrees also. Both cones and pyramids appear to function best when their bases are closed and covered with the metallic foil. I attempt to cover as much of the surface as possible with *one* piece of foil. Whether this is any advantage or not is conjectural. Cones and pyramids seem to collect more energy as their size increases, but there has been no attempt that I know of to establish any formula whereby the ratio can be figured.

What sort of energy is it which is collected and disbursed? Is it etheric, electric, magnetic, thermic, kinetic, cosmic or radiations from the earth. Mr. Cameron, I believe, assumes it to be etheric. I am inclined to believe it is some sort of radiation from the earth, either magnetic or cosmic inspired. I have conducted several experiments in an attempt to determine if it were electric. I could find no indications it was such, but my apparatus was crude and probably my methods quite poor. Any experiments I conducted with compass or galvanometer indicated no presence of electrical currents. At the time these experiments were made I did not have access to the use of an instrument known as a "vacuum tube volt meter," which is sensitive to much smaller amounts of electric energy than the most delicate galvanometer. However, in using a vacuum tube volt meter one has to learn to "interpret" it, and skill in its use as well as its interpretation are considered necessary for accurate evaluation of results.

Whatever the force may be, it appears to be willing to travel along any type of conductor also pleasing to an electric current. In fact, Mr. Cameron found the energy could be amplified quite effectively by setting a series of cones so that the apex on one pointed to the centre of the base of another, and any sort of electrical conducting wire connecting the apexes of the several cones. He also hung an 18 inch based cone on the corner of his garage, and from a binding post at its apex, he affixed a copper wire. This wire he led to a small garden plot, where he buried the wire a few inches deep. Over this wire he planted half a package of radish seed. The other half of the package he planted a few inches away. These two plantings were given like treatment, as far as is known and believed. The radishes over the wire sprouted sooner, grew more rapidly and to a much more rank state. They matured sooner also. As far as human taste for radishes could detect, those over the wire were in every way as good as those beside them. More highly controlled experiments along this line should be interesting.

I built a large pyramid. It was about 30 inches from base to apex. This pyramid was heavily ribbed and covered with aluminium foil. It seemed to emit a powerful ray from its apex and appeared to absorb all the energy from its immediate vicinity.

Smaller cones or pyramids set within a few inches of it seemed to be "dead," or lacking in collecting ability. Taken away from the large pyramid, say 10 feet, they appeared to resume their collecting activity. By bringing the small cone gradually closer toward the larger pyramid, the smaller one acted as if it were losing some of its collecting ability, until at about a foot away from the large pyramid, its collecting ability seemed completely nullified. Such seemed to be the condition, no matter on which side of the large pyramid the small cone was set. However, we could find no trace of any energy approaching either the cone or the pyramid from any direction, at any angle.

Mr. Ray D. Carse (*Radio-Perception*, Vol. X, 76), who was assisting me with some of these experiments, suggested we lift the pyramid off the ground a ways. We did so. There was no change in its activity. I asked Mr. Carse if he could trace the flight or movement of the energy along the ribs—this, in an effort to try to establish from where it might come. Following it downward along the ribs, the beam or ray or energy appeared to stop where the ribs intersected the base.

Mr. Carse wondered if we could lift the pyramid high enough off the ground so he would have room to determine if there was any sign of the energy between the ground and bottom of the pyramid. We set the pyramid on top of a wooden photographic tripod, but could not pick up any rays or energy approaching the pyramid from any direction, top, sides or bottom, but the flow still seemed as constant from the apex as when it sat on the ground.

Mr. Carse wondered what would happen if we turned the pyramid upside down. This we did, by extending the legs of the tripod as fully as possible and hanging the pyramid between them by means of string. Now Mr. Carse found the beam at the apex of the pyramid driving powerfully into the earth. He could follow it down the ribs from the inverted base, but could not find anything beyond these points—nor could he detect any rays or energy approaching the pyramid from any direction.

Taking a half dollar piece from his pocket, Mr. Carse had me toss it into the grass at a place unknown to him. Obtaining his silver activator from his kit and holding it in the accustomed position, he immediately picked up the half dollar's position. Now, he placed the half dollar under the apex of the downward turned pyramid. His rod refused to indicate the position of the silver piece from any angle of approach. Also, the beam or energy, appeared to leave the pyramid's apex in its accustomed form and remain so until it approached within about two inches of the coin, then it seemed to disintegrate, or "spray" or "fan out" in every direction. We tried this experiment with several different metals. They and the beam all appeared to obey the same rules.

Returning the pyramid to an upright position, we contrived to suspend the half dollar piece on two strings, flat wise, above its apex. Here, also, Mr. Carse found he could not pick up the radiations of the silver piece, but the beam of the pyramid did not seem to spray or diffuse. Rather, it appeared to end abruptly about two inches beneath the silver piece, then "bubble out" around it, then converge again about the same distance above it, and continue indefinitely upwards.

I built a "half cone" about 20 inches in diameter and covered with aluminium foil. This cone had no ribs. My idea in building it so was an attempt to determine if it would show any greater or less apex ray than a full cone when the flat side was placed toward the earth, the cone side toward the heavens, the base at right angles to the earth—as would be the case when hanging from a wall. We could determine no difference in the power or size of the ray from the apex whether the flat side was toward the earth or skyward. This does not mean that no difference existed, rather that our methods showed none.

I have talked to several men versed in electronics regarding these experiments. There has been a suggestion from several of them that the force might be "static" electricity, and the cones and pyramids might be acting as collectors for such charges. If such were the case, methods used for indicating presence of "regular" or ordinary electricity would not prove good for static electricity. They have suggested experiments which might lead to some conclusions along these lines, but they involved apparatus found only in an electronic laboratory, and unavailable to me. If such were found to be the case, it is believed a spherically shaped collector would be most efficient. There has been no attempt on their part to explain the beam or ray effect, noted by dowzers, coming from the apexes of these cones and pyramids.

As I understand it, there are known methods for determining whether such force is magnetic in character, but these also require highly sensitive and specialized apparatus I have no way of procuring nor any knowledge of their proper use. Such results as obtained from this kind of apparatus must also be "interpreted." In fact, I have noted the word "interpretation" is very extensively used in connection with this highly sensitive apparatus. The thought came to me that much of a dowser's work is interpretative also, only interpretation of different sets of conditions made known to him by means not yet fully understood.

Perhaps this brief account of Mr. Cameron's discovery, and Mr. Carse's and my few experiments will be an incentive for other dowzers or radiesthesia researchers to delve farther into these matters. I am sure all of us would be pleased to learn of any experiments conducted along such lines by men of scientific training who have some of this very sensitive apparatus available to them.

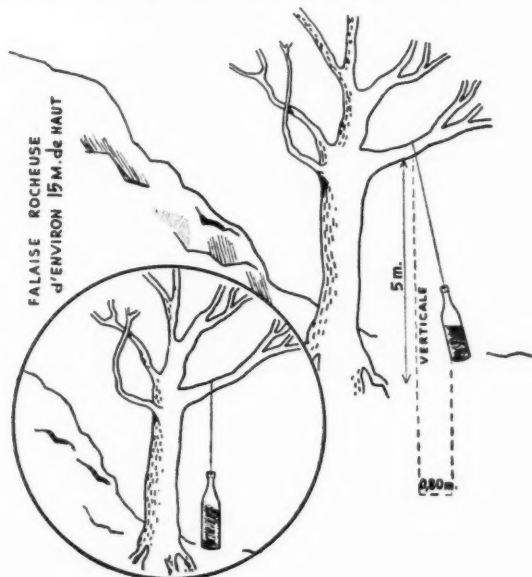
Cones and pyramids are not difficult to construct from cardboard, and to cover with metal foil. They are inexpensive. It is my hope many dowzers will make them and conduct their own experiments, for as the matter of "radiation" progresses, discovery of new lanes await an alert eye and an inquiring mind.

THE CURIOUS PHENOMENON OF CHAMBÉRY

BY HENRI MEIER

The following is a free translation from an article appearing in the October number of La Radiesthésie pour Tous, reproduced by permission of the Editor.

At the International Congress of Radiesthesia in Paris our friends from Chambéry asked if anyone could explain the following phenomenon. Near the town there is a place where dowzers' pendulums are not drawn down vertically towards the ground by the attraction of the centre of the earth, but their point of equilibrium is such that they are slightly to the north of where they would ordinarily be, with the cord of suspension making



an angle with the vertical. It has been found that if a bottle of water is tied to one end of a cord and the cord hung over a horizontal branch of a tree, the bottle hangs at a slight angle to the vertical. If, on the other hand, the bottle is held in a vertical position, the surface of the water is not quite horizontal.

The phenomenon recalls a similar case described in *Radio-Perception*,* illustrated by photographs, the place in question being in the United States, at Santa Cruz in California. But in this case it was actual men of flesh and blood who were photographed, standing at an angle with the vertical in order to maintain their balance. I had already found on these photographs (presumably by radiesthetic prospection) a fault in the earth. At Paris, in the Lutetian Hall, I concentrated on the place designated by our friends at Chambéry and I concluded that there was also a fault there.

On a drawing sketched by M. Mario Mermilliod, technical adviser, of 27 Avenue de Joppet, Chambéry (Savoie), France, I tried to concentrate again on the place where the phenomenon occurred, and this is what I found. In the prehistoric epoch, when the Alps were raised from the depth of the sea by a vast tectonic movement of the earth's crust, great fissures were formed, both vertical and oblique, which went down 30 km. under the ground, where dissolution was caused by atomic forces or by a temperature of thousands of degrees Centigrade, which fused to incandescent heat the different elements present, the iron, calcium, magnesium, silicon, sulphur, &c.

The beds of rock in Mont Blanc contain fossils of shells from the sea 4,000m. (say 13,000ft.) above the level of the sea, showing that they were at one time at the bottom of the sea. For some years I have followed a fault on the most beautiful hill in the world dedicated to a saint, the Sacred Mount of Varallo, to the south of the massive Monte Rose, in Valsesia, and it crosses under a house haunted by strange noises, especially at night. These noises come from the movements of the fault, and I hope the bishop will find a tenant for this villa where no one dares to venture. Our friend Pinin Perrone, inn-keeper of the Sacred Mount, and Professor Borromeo have joined me in trying to unravel the mystery of the haunting. Only that part of the villa not traversed by the fault will be occupied, and no one will feel the harmful radiations.

It is thus that I discovered where faults crossed each other at the basilica of Superga, near Torino, which has caused accidents to motor-cars, motor-cycles and aeroplanes. A professor who accompanied us became ill there, and I had to look after him in the crypt, and Mmes. Masera and Peraucchio-Mosca trembled when they joined hands or fingers over the fault.

* See *B.S.D.J.*, XI, 79, page 9, and XI, 81, page 139.

Now, on the fault in the ground at Chambéry, at a depth of 30 km., the inclination of the fault corresponds to that of the pendulum, of the bottle, and of the rosary which I held above the sketch. At this point I found quartz containing 9 per cent. uranium at 10 to 400 m. depth, up to 6 per cent. of gold from 401 to 474 m., and up to 50 per cent. of copper from 900 to 950 m. depth.

HOT AND COLD SPRINGS AND GEYSERS IN THE U.S.A.

BY V. L. CAMERON

There is a world of evidence that as late as perhaps 50,000 years ago there were millions of "fumaroles" or steam vents, geysers and hot as well as cold springs, all over the face of the earth—vents which at the present time do not in most cases reach the surface in a way that reveals their presence.

One evidence which may be seen, however, is the multitude of sinks or, in my boyhood, "buffalo wallows," found on the prairies; places where even one hundred years ago there were springs which supplied mud puddles or pools where the deer, elk, buffalo and other wild animals used to wallow in the mud for a number of reasons. One was to escape from the heat, another was to ward off the flies. The mud was thus carried away in great quantities to dry on their skins and give further protection. The bison (buffalo) alone used to roam in the U.S. by the millions, even a million in one herd.

The loss of the mud naturally left sinks or depressions which are yet visible.

Then there are the patches of what is known as "hardpan" in the granite areas, a red-gray, soft, clayey rock, for the presence of which I have never heard an explanation.

Always when I find such patches, I know at once I will find, nearby, the now familiar circular pattern, as shown by the aurameter, which I have long known to be the indication of an extinct geyser. Also I have found that they are invariably still producing large quantities of hot water which may be reached by drilling to varying depths of from 100 to 800 feet depth. Often they are indicated by a more or less circular patch of white lime or silica, either still on the surface, or thinly overlaid with soil, showing the very recent flow of boiling water, heavily charged with minerals, or containing enough heat to break down the decomposed granite into the so-called hardpan. Even a very few hundred years of erosion would have left these deposits deeply buried. Hot water, especially under pressure, is capable of carrying far

more minerals than it can hold when the pressure and heat is released, and it flows or sprays out upon the surface of the earth. Therefore the minerals are dropped at that point—minerals which were dissolved a short time previously as the boiling water passed through deeper layers of rock or soil. These deposited crusts are often of a different material from anything else known in the region, showing that they are either local materials which have been digested by boiling mineral water, usually containing sulphur or sulphuric acid, or that they were imported from far below in solution. Sometimes the stony gray-green or reddish gray clay is actually hardened mud from a mud volcano. Even to-day, in many parts of the world, and abounding in many parts of the U.S., especially in California, there are steam jets, geysers and hot mineral springs and wells.

Wells drilled to below 1,000 feet commonly encounter mineral water which is usually warm or hot. In oil wells, at depths of from 8,000 to 12,000 feet, the temperature of the earth is known to average from 212 degrees temperature to sometimes much more, and in wells as deep as three and four miles, of which we have several, were it not for the cooling mud, which is constantly pumped down through the drill stem, the drill bits would burn or melt.

I was once told by a very reliable friend that some years previous, at Red Mountain, California, in a well only 200 feet deep, the drill came up red-hot.

The geysers evidently rise from great depths through open cracks in the bedrock, the cooler surface rock condenses the steam until the water falling back in the cracks or fissure impedes the flow of steam. However, after an interval of usually thirty minutes to an hour, the confined steam reaches a point of pressure where it literally "blows its top," spouting the hot water for perhaps a hundred feet in the air until the water is exhausted. Then comes the roaring rush of steam until the pressure is abated, after which the geyser slumbers for another rest period, then repeats.

The hot mineral springs, usually with much the same analysis as the geyser water, bearing dissolved calcium, iron, silica, sulphur and soda, and often magnesium and other minerals, flow steadily due to the great resistance of the flow, caused by the water having to force its way up part of the way from perhaps three miles down through a myriad of tiny cracks, and with these slowly sealing off or becoming more constricted due to the deposition of minerals in the cracks; as a result, the water is unable to blow but comes up as a steady flow unaffected by climatic conditions such as rain or drought. Most cold springs are the same as to origin and permanence.

Now it is not hard to understand where this water originates when one realizes that the vast network of earth faults, many of

them gigantic rents such as the Grand Canyon, the Santa Barbara^a Channel, offshore in California waters, and others like the great San Andreas fault, stretching from Canada to and through the Gulf of Lower California, also cover the floors of the oceans and lakes.

With an ocean depth of up to six miles in places, the pressure on the ocean floor is *seven tons per square inch*.

Now, suppose a fault to be only overlaid by a few feet of water. If it were an active fault (movable), what could prevent water from rushing down it until the earth's heat converted it into steam? How vastly much more would the water be forced into the faults when it already has an initial pressure of seven tons per square inch?

However, at a depth of 12,000 feet, with a temperature of, say, 240 degrees, it would be unable to form steam, as it would already have the pressure of a column of water weighing 5,200 pounds per square inch, so that it would remain liquid, but at, say, three miles, 16,000 feet, the temperature should be so great that even though the column of water would weigh 7,000 pounds per square inch, the pressure would still be able to lift the water and form superheated steam.

I have seen oxygen gas, at a mere 1,800 pounds per square inch, blow a blister in cold solder. A locomotive boiler carries only 200 pounds of steam pressure, so picture, if you can, thirty-five times locomotive boiler pressure in a crack in the bedrock trapped unless it can move laterally through the crack to escape from under the frightful over-burden of water. This action going on under most bodies of water all over the world, yes, even under rivers, undoubtedly creates a steam zone with a static or hydro-static pressure of 7,000 pounds *or more*.

Every crack or rent of any kind extending into that steam zone forms an escape-vent unless already filled with water. This movement of steam around the earth and venting to or near the surface to replenish the underground streams, springs and rivers, and venting into the air as in California, Iceland and other places, is one of the prime forces nature has provided to equalize the distribution of heat. Were it not for this, there would be many areas where the ground would be too hot to stand on. This accounts for the constant movement of water and minerals in solution which create the stalagmites and stalactites found in caves in ocean sediment areas, and the seeps of water, sometimes hot, coming up in the floors of deep mines and tunnels.

In evaporating millions of tons of ocean water in a small area under one of these leaks from an ocean or other body of water, the steam generated often lifts the overlying sandstones, clays and shales, forming a blister. These blisters are lens-shaped, and they eventually fill with salt, since steam cannot carry minerals, and these deposits form the famous "salt domes"

or "lenses" found in drilling oil wells, as well as the vast salt beds found in some places.

Fresh water is poured down into these salt beds where it promptly becomes brine and is pumped up and re-evaporated to produce salt for the market.

The surface of the earth, as well as the ether above it, is charged with a vital force which powers our nervous system with a positive polarity; however, underground, probably due to the insulating quality of the earth, there is what seems to be an absence of this positive force in certain places, especially where there is underground water or oil, leaving these areas "hungry" or negative in polarity.

Now, if a switch, pendulum, Aurameter or other sensitively poised instrument is given a positive charge by an extension of the human aura coming from the hand, and if this surplus charge is directed by the mind to find water or oil, the instrument is immediately attracted to the negative zone occupied by the water or oil, making location of such easily possible. Since this negative zone even extends out of the ground, or at least the attraction to it extends out of the ground very heavily in vertical lines above it and down as low as a 45 degree angle from the sides of the zone, the instant the instrument is brought into these zones it is attracted to the heavier pull coming vertically from them.

Surface water, being above the negative zone and below the positive, remains neutral, so it fails to register on the switch or instrument.

The deep steam zone seems to be the area of greatest negative polarity (or absence of positive), therefore the upcoming jets of flows of water from the stream zone make the necessary electrical connection and seem to impart the effect to all the streams, springs and underground rivers, of which they are the source.

Locators in all parts of the world know of the presence of these bands or zones of force. To explain them, think of the underground stream as being an underground canyon, fault or stream bed narrowing down as it extends deeper into the ground, due usually to the greater density of the material in which the stream is flowing, this greater density and the greater pressure confining the streams to narrower and narrower channels with continuing depth. The edges of each of these streams will provide vertical fields directly above them, so that each varying width of stream and varying depth has not only two vertical bands, but two on a 45 degree angle extending each way from the stream and parallel it. This makes in all six bands for each layer or stratum of water, one on a 45 degree angle to each side for the top of the stratum, and since this is a right-angle triangle, exactly as far out sideways as the stratum is down, and a second band still further out, exactly as far as the bottom of this layer or stratum is down, thus with the two vertical lines making six in all for each layer.

BUSMAN'S HOLIDAY IN JESUITLAND

BY SIR CHRISTOPHER H. GIBSON, BART.

PART IV.—CAÁ-GUAZÚ

It was when I arrived in Posadas in December, 1952, triumphant from my discovery on the 13th of that month of the lost Jesuit Reduction of Asunción near my little property on the Upper Uruguay River, and was starting to plan out the details of my "Busman's Holiday" for March and April of the ensuing year, that I ran into an old friend, Captain Hartingh, and naturally had to tell him all about it. For like the many Polish officers who had fought with Sikorski or with General Anders' Army, and who had migrated to Misiones "for a bit of peace and quiet" after the War, not only did the Captain speak excellent English but was also keenly interested in dowsing and the Jesuitical environment of his new home. So my pent-up tale fell on sympathetic ears.

"Well, it seems obvious that Caá-Guazú should figure as one of your 'musts' during your forthcoming explorations," he remarked, when I had finished the recital, "where my pals, Bobowski and Romanovski, run the plantations of a big tobacco company. Only a few days ago 'Bob' was telling me that he had hit on something that seemed to be a red hot prospect, and could lay on everything that might be required from mobile searchlights and explosives to carts and horses. All he now requires is the collaboration of a good dowsler."

"That's very nice of you," I murmured, "but just where is Caá-Guazú? I know it means 'Big Forest' in Guaraní, but that doesn't help much in a place like Misiones!"

"Oh, that's the name of the company's plantations headquarters—they own all the land between the old Jesuit reduction areas of Santa María and Mártires, and Caá-Guazú is in the middle."

At this wonderful and wholly unexpected stroke of fortune I could only goggle; for, after Loreto—described in the last number of the *Journal*—on the Alto Paraná, the Santa María Mártires district came next on my priority list. I had already explored pretty thoroughly the Upper Uruguay watershed between San Javier and my property at Punta Porá, where a number of interesting archaeological discoveries and "reconstructions of past events"—subsequently confirmed by contemporary documentation—are forming the basis of a book now in preparation. During the first three weeks of March, 1953, I was also enabled to make a preliminary exploration of the upper reaches of the Uruguay as far as the unrivalled and nowadays hardly known Great Maconá Cascades, above which lay a huge territory known to the Jesuits as Ibituruná, meaning in the Guaraní tongue not a single word less than "The Disagreeably Narrow Opening leading to the Land of the Trumpet made from a Cow's Horn," the

"opening" evidently referring to the writhing course, in its deep rapid-bestrewn canyon, of the Rio Pepirí-Guazú—in turn meaning "Big Gold Nugget"—forming the present frontier between N.E. Misiones and Brazil. On this occasion, amongst other superficial if interesting discoveries, I had come upon the chain and Latin inscription mentioned in the Loreto article; but to do the thing properly would call for a fully equipped—and therefore costly—expedition.

The whole upper Uruguay valley from San Javier northwards, and including Ibituruná, had been sadly plundered and pillaged by River Pirates—with their island strongholds—and Bad Hombres consisting of the scum of the River Plate Territories, when the order for the expulsion of the Jesuits came in 1767, thereafter reverting to primæval wilderness. But Santa María and Mártires lay some little distance from the R. Uruguay and were, moreover, situated on the edge of the forest belt with the countryside, gradually merging into open grasslands; so that, although I had never visited the district, I felt that here at any rate something might have been left from the shambles encountered in other parts. And when I examined the dowsing map I had prepared six months before my meeting with Captain Hartingh, I came to the conclusion that there was a great deal well worth investigating in this huge area.

For I had based my composite plan on the Army survey maps on a scale of 1 : 50,000, which showed little more than Ruta 110 and some trails, the two Santa María streams, a few clumps of forest, and the words "Jesuit Ruins" written near the little settlements of Mártires in the north and Santa María in the south, a distance of fourteen kilometres separating the two districts. And it was on this intervening country that my attention became riveted every bit as much as on the ruins areas themselves.

I think it will save time and help to clarify the picture if I here make a list of the conclusions reached and details marked in on my "battlemap" by teleradiesthesia, on which I started work nine months before reaching the scene of operations, as follows:—

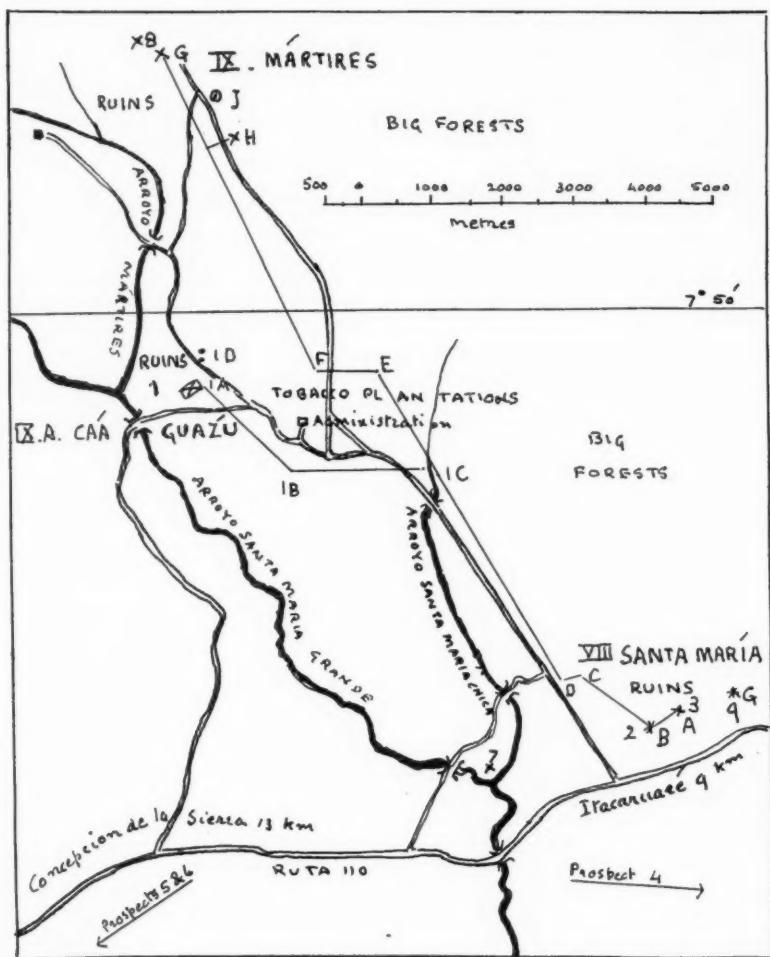
No. 1 Super Priority Prospect, set in heart of a big forest between S. María and Mártires, seems to consist of huge temple, with two vaults connected by a tunnel, in one of which might be hidden a small private (?) hoard.

1A, 1B, 1C: Outer defence wall.

1D: Two Jesuit water wells close together.

Nos 2 and 3 Prospects in S. María Ruins: Jesuit Treasures in vault and tunnel respectively—seemingly very dangerous and best left alone.

A-B-C-D-E-F-G: Tunnel, with vaults at A and G, linking S. María with Mártires, total length 12,750 metres. A paved road seems to run close to—and in some parts cross—the tunnel.



CAA-GUAZU

A plan showing the Jesuit reductions in Misiones was printed on page 28 of the previous journal

H: Vault, assumed to link with *G* by subsidiary tunnel (probably caved in).

J: Jesuit water well.

(Prospects 4-6: These were assumed piratical caches on

different neighbouring islands, in whose existence I had very good reason to believe, since I had actually handled an 1811 English golden sovereign, an 1819 Spanish silver dollar and a Spanish dubloon when their respective superstition-ridden owners had brought them to me and begged my collaboration, whereupon I had traced them back to their sources by map-reading. But as it was out of the question for me to reach the islands on the present occasion, I omit them from this account).

No. 7 Prospect : Seemingly a private cache—i.e., “legitimate” —in a crook of the R. Santa María.

No. 8 Prospect in Mártires Ruins Area : Reservoir or pond with Jesuit treasure buried in it. Seemingly very difficult and dangerous.

No. 9 Prospect in S. María Ruins Area : Buried Jesuit treasure.

Needless to say, I had made enlarged-scale plans of the two Reduction areas, and of my No. 1 “super-priority” prospect.

* * *

As in the case of Loreto, pressing family affairs which cropped up unexpectedly and curtailed my holiday, prevented me from carrying out more than a preliminary superficial survey during my all too brief stay at Caá-Guazú, although it will be shown that those hectic four days were by no means wasted.

The immediate problem was to reach my destination, for “Bob” had been summoned to a conference by the tobacco company in Buenos Aires at the last minute—a bitter disappointment to both of us—so that the car in which he had promised to take me was not available, though he had kindly sent word to “Don Roman” for my “adequate reception” (as he put it) at the plantations. Cursing for the umpteenth time my ill-fortune in not possessing my own means of mechanical transport, which had caused me such endless delays and difficulties in the past, I was therefore obliged to take a hideously uncomfortable little *colectivo*—also suitably known as a “microbus”—which plied as far as the historical and picturesque village of Itacaruaré (meaning “The Boulder in the Swamp”). As a kind of focal point, in the bad old days Itacaruaré had been linked up by many ramifications—some of them subterranean—with San Javier, Santa María, Mártires and the island-studded Rio Uruguay, forming a regular maze of escape routes in this huge area whereby marauding pirates and *malones* might be eluded and lawful treasures hidden. Owing to the partly open nature and fertile soil of the rolling countryside, the district had become well populated with cattle breeders and planters, forming worthy targets for the depredations of the bandits who, in turn, fought amongst themselves and cached their hoards on the islands or elsewhere.

I was still wondering giddily where and how to make a start in this veritable rhabdomant's paradise, when I managed to hire a lorry in Itacaruaré that rattled me along the 13 kilometres

of highway that separated it from Santa María—biggest of all the Misiones reductions, once famous for the first printing press to be introduced by the Jesuits, and still in a fair state of preservation thanks to the efforts of the tobacco company who until recently had owned the land, treating attempted vandalism with a firm hand. Here we turned right-handed up the company's private road for 7 kilometres to their headquarters at Caá-Guazú, where I was to be their guest for four unforgettable days.

Before continuing with the more spectacular parts of the adventure, I will here mention that my map-reading had not been at fault in regard to the following targets, all of which were found to exist at the spots where I had pinpointed them:—

Jesuit Water Wells 1D and J (all in actual use); Tunnel A-B-C-D-E-F-G (existed alright but mostly blocked, also Vaults at A and G) and Paved Road (many parts still visible, parts of it also forming present company road); and Vault H (still visible, but evidently connecting tunnel is blocked up).

I hadn't time to visit Prospect No. 7 in a crook of the R. Santa María; but was told that this farm had formerly belonged to an Englishman named Parish, whose family—as I already knew—had lived in Argentina for a great many years, current rumour having it that one of the earlier members had buried his savings when pressed by bandits about fifty years ago.

As for No. 8 Prospect ("a Reservoir or Pond with a Jesuit Treasure in it"), this indeed proved to be a reservoir and Bob's "red hot bet." For with his engineering skill he reckoned he could drain it and thus be able to get at the treasure which, according to local legend, was said to have been buried by the Jesuits in the middle of it. But as almost invariably occurs in similar cases it was well protected, for the rank weeds that covered the water, together with the dense surrounding undergrowth, fairly teemed with deadly *fer-de-lance* snakes. In fact all the Mártires ruins, though still in a fair state of preservation owing to their inaccessibility and therefore unknown to "outsiders," were so impenetrably overgrown with tangled masses of thorny vegetation of all descriptions as to render their exploration well nigh impossible.

* * * *

"Don Roman" proved to be a cheerful, tubby little man, full of good spirits and obviously well liked by the rest of his staff. Besides speaking virtually every European language (and was now mastering Guaraní), at one stage of World War II he had been billeted near Edinburgh and there had acquired an impressive Scottish accent! The soul of hospitality, he insisted on showing me round his own special domain—the great tobacco-drying sheds—and explaining the intricacies of preparing the weed, before making arrangements—very "adequate" ones—for tackling my first objective.

Needless to say this was No. 1, not only because it headed my priority list but because it was much the closest of my targets to the company's village. The latter was set in gently undulating country, rather like Loreto but with more open spaces studded with little clumps of trees—though the unbroken wall of the "Big Forest" that had given the place its name and hemmed us in to the East, North and West, was a very big one indeed. And so, accompanied by a tough old stager who ran the guest house and the bright young field superintendent, on 13th April, 1953, we set out on horseback for the scene of operations, armed to the teeth with machetes and digging implements. Soon we were joined by a nice fellow called Rodriguez, a fine elderly man with a clear blue eye named José Alvez, who quickly showed me that he possessed considerable dowsing lore, and the latter's son Tomás, all of whom grew tobacco in the area we were heading for. And it was not long before I was thanking the Powers That Be for the fact that, after a long series of similar sorts of expeditions, this was the first occasion on which my arch enemies, Envy and Greed—my own concocted term for them being "Pararhabdomanticism"—were wholly absent. These decent countryfolk, who had already heard something of my exploits at San Javier and Punta Porá by the "grapevine," were accompanying me in a sincere spirit of adventure; and, if nothing special came of the jaunt, who cared, anyway? The main thing for them was this opportunity of seeing "Don Chris" in action!

Just before reaching a seemingly dense forest, all of us had been greatly encouraged when passing over the remains of what had obviously been an Outer Defence Wall; subsequently I traced it to either end, to find that I had accurately marked in the line 1A-1B-1C. By this time I had dismounted and was using a peach rod, when, upon emerging on the other side of what proved to be nothing more than a narrow belt of trees, I was staggered to find that an immense uneven clearing hewn in the forest lay on our right, towards the centre of which my rod was drawing me with ever-increasing violence! Parts of this area, encircled on three sides by jungle, were sown in manioc and maize; others were too broken for cultivation and sprouted feathery palms and rioting vegetation. In numbed amazement I began to realize, with much the same emotions as those experienced upon discovering the lost Asunción exactly four months earlier, that I was standing on the site of a hitherto unknown Reduction; but whereas the former had cost me five attempts and a fantastic amount of physical and psychic hardship, in this case everything but a metaphorical red carpet seemed to have been laid down for my advent, while the owners were blissfully unaware of what they possessed! Upon returning to Buenos Aires with my data and physical proofs, no small sensation was caused in archaeological circles when it was shown beyond doubt

that I had unveiled the original site of Mártires, dating from *circa* 1604, which in 1641 had been moved northwards to its permanent and present location when the Brazilian Mamelukos came ravaging down the Uruguay valley and the Jesuits won their great decisive victory over them in the Battle of the Cerro Mbororé.

But to revert. When I "came back to earth" and started looking about me, I found that we were in what had once been an enormous chamber—no doubt the temple—sixty metres square. Adjoining it was another chamber of the same length and twenty metres wide. The outer surface layers of all the wall foundations—over two metres thick—were composed of huge dressed sandstone blocks, adobe blocks of mud and wattle filling the inner parts of the walls, all being cemented together with the pounded-up shells of snails which in those remote days took the place of mortar. The roofs had evidently been made of tiles and the floors of bricks, for many beautiful examples of both were found. The remains of other wall foundations could be discerned, disappearing into the jungle in various directions; but I made no attempt to follow them up as we would have our hands more than full with what already appeared before us.

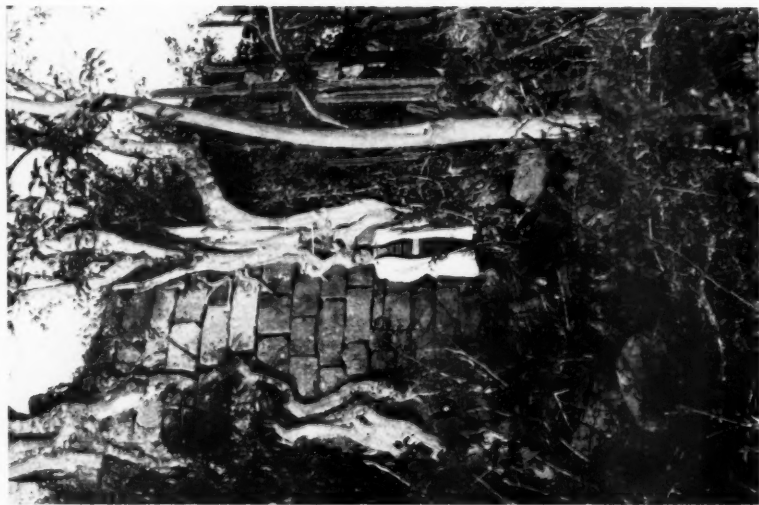
After making a rough sketch of the ruins on a scale of 1 : 500, the pendulum—which had now replaced the rod—raced me to the N.E. corner of the temple, where I thought the blocked-up entrance of the tunnel leading to the first of the vaults might be. Setting the men to dig at this spot, I then proceeded to follow the tunnel which seemed to run parallel to, and about 6 metres from, the north wall, debouching into the main vault—15m. square—on the west side of the temple. From here the tunnel appeared to continue beneath the foundations of the wall dividing the temple from the smaller chamber, turning sharply left-handed just on the other side and following along this same wall where it seemed to end in a small vault—a *cul-de-sac*—5m. square, situated exactly half-way between the north and south walls, i.e., 30m. from each. Further endeavours appeared to show that on the floor of this little vault there might lie an oblong wooden box, brought in by the route already described and hidden there about 150 years ago by "unholy" individuals, possibly containing gold and silver coins with a weight of some 80 kilos. While estimating that the roof of the vault was about 3½m. below present ground level and that the vault itself was only 1½m. high, a most persistent *psi* message—coming through the fragment of Cacique Güyraviyú's burial urn which I was holding as witness in my left or collecting hand—kept telling me that my archaeological discoveries were of infinitely more importance than any ill-gotten gains that *might possibly* be secreted beneath my feet—that there were far more worthy targets of Jesuit origin within my reach elsewhere in this neighbourhood.

Right: View through door at San Ignacio to the font room

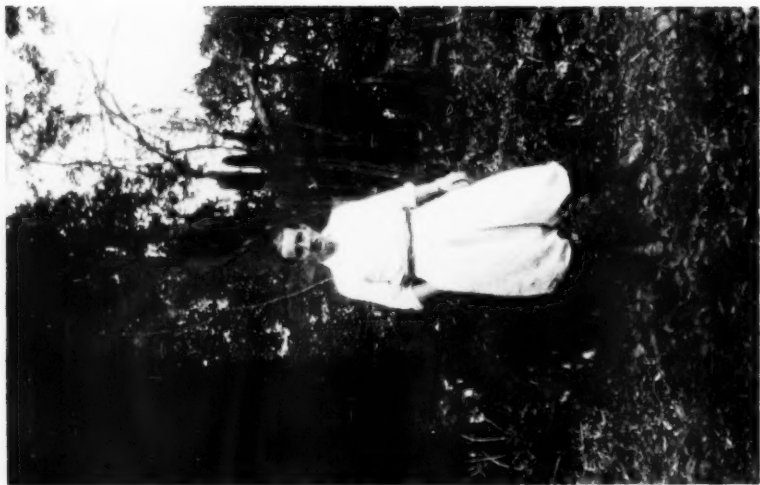


Below: The great portals at San Ignacio viewed from the Piazza





Gigantie wall blocks at Santa Ana



Clive Brook, friend and constant helper of the Author,
standing at a corner of the Temple of San Ignacio

The rush of dramatic events, coupled with the prolonged emotional and physical strain, had left me limp as a wet rag. Presently, however, I pulled myself together and returned to the men, who were now cockahoop, for, after burrowing like moles through 1½m. of loose soil and soft crumbling sandstone, had just uncovered a big slab of mica (of all things!) reposing on mosaic flooring tiles. I was satisfied that we had reached the tunnel entrance, or at least must be very near it; but I also realized that it might take us ages to clear the many tons of debris out of it—and then would come the far more serious problem of foul air, lighting arrangements, and so forth. Moreover, there were all those other prospects I wanted to explore in the three days remaining to me.

In the meantime, however, Rodriguez had been watching my activities while the digging was in progress, and, being no fool, had put two and two together. "What about excavating straight down to that treasure you have just located, Patrón?" he suggested with child-like innocence. "That would save wasting time with all these 'frills' and we would know the answer once and for all!" Although old José Alvez's blue eyes were full of understanding, in vain did I warn the others that we would be chasing a red herring and that our chances would be a hundred to one against success. They were like gleeful schoolboys, and, as only about three hours of daylight remained, I gave in with a good grace.

But long before that period had elapsed, the men had begun to realize that "there was something wrong somewhere," though their ardour and cheerfulness were quite unquenched when we returned to the village for supper. One rather queer little incident, however, did occur, when I took a photo of the diggers after they had reached a depth of a metre or so. Although the vapour that seemed to be rising from the right of the pit might well have been explained by defective film—for at that time it was impossible to obtain imported films for my Leica and I was using one of local manufacture—there was no question at all that psychic old José, standing above the dig, was holding out his left hand in the "vapour," palm downwards, as if to gauge the warmth of the "mystic essence."

* * * *

During one of the shifts while the foregoing operations were in progress, Don José's son, Tomás, had come to sit beside me. He was a nice boy, shy, but now determined to unbosom himself of an affair which, remarkable to relate, turned out to be no other than my No. 9 Prospect of *Jesuit* origin, situated within the Santa Maria reduction area, which I had previsioned and marked in on my "battle map" nine months beforehand! It seemed that last Christmas (1952) Tomás's aunt, owning a small

holding of some ten acres that adjoined the core of the ruins, had a daylight waking vision in which a wizened old man had led her to a little group of three trees, which she recognized as being on her land, and told her to dig at their foot. "Soon you will come to a wonderful Jesuit relic," he had said. "Dig deeper, and you will find a round conical boulder, about a metre in diameter, fashioned by the hand of man. And beneath this is a great Jesuit treasure which is for you."

Accordingly the good woman had summoned Tomás and invited him to help her, for she had complete confidence in his integrity. They had no difficulty in locating the spot, and, at a depth of only 60cm. up came a superb four-armed silver candelabra. Digging on, at 1.30m. they reached the conical boulder exactly as predicted—and then superstitious dread caught them by the throat and they rushed headlong from the place, clasping the great candelabra. So terrified had the woman become that she gave it forthwith to the local schoolmistress.

Young Tomás now implored me to help them finish the job, as they simply *could not* do it by themselves. I readily agreed, but said I would first like to see the relic and the dig, doing so two days later. It was all perfectly true—I would have made the school ma'am an offer for the priceless candelabra if I had had the wherewithall to do so. Unfortunately it then started to rain as only it can in Misiones, curtailing my stay still further and obliging me to leave this golden opportunity for some other occasion.

* * * *

Prospects Nos. 2 and 3 in Santa María Ruins, previewed by me as "Jesuit Treasures in Vault and Tunnel respectively—very dangerous and best left alone," proved to be quite accurately sited, the former being in the temple vestry, beneath which lay the vault with the tunnel running out of it in a westerly direction towards the latter. Maybe this second assumed treasure was a case of the phenomenon known as "remanence," which had so badly fooled me on two much earlier occasions—I don't know for I had no time to check up. But the following story, which may have a direct bearing on the matter, was vouched for by at least half a dozen local residents of unimpeachable integrity:—

About ten years ago a well-to-do yerba grower whom we'll call Johansen, owning some 240 acres on the south side of the main highway near the ruins, boasting that he "feared neither God nor the Devil," and armed with a portable spotlight and ventilating fan run by an accumulator mounted on small wheels, managed to force an entry into the vestry vault single-handed. Painfully making his way along the tunnel for 85m.—seemingly the tales he told of the spooky livestock and other phantoms he had encountered were pretty hair-raising—at length he reached a great stone door that stood open. And beyond the doorway,

fortunately for him he spotted that one of the flagstones appeared to be balanced on a hinge—if he trod on it, it would operate a lever that would close the door behind him. So back he went for some heavy baulks of timber with which he propped the door in such a manner that it could not shut; and, proceeding a little further, suddenly came upon a tiny but complete underground chapel that debouched from the tunnel on the left-hand side. And here he found a quantity of gold and silver church furniture—priceless stuff, museum pieces—thereafter committing an incredible act of vandalism by melting it down and selling it as “so many kilos of gold and silver.” Shortly afterwards, although a very healthy man, he died mysteriously of no one knew what complaint, babbling of what he had seen: his wife took up Black Magic, went raving mad, and has been in an asylum to this present day. A few months after Johansen’s death, a friend of his thought he’d take a look at the place, but only got as far as the stone door when he came racing back as if all the fiends of Hell were after him, shrieking with fear. And yet a little later another adventurer went in—and never came out again; maybe he did not know about the trick door. After this final tragedy I was told that the Authorities took the matter in hand and blocked up the entrance to the vault in such a manner that no one could ever enter there again.

All of which goes to show, once more, that matters Jesuitical must be treated with deep reverence and understanding, fearing God in all humbleness of spirit. And lest such a statement might be jeered at, let me say that it took me three years of incessant and rigorous physical and spiritual endeavour before being given “the green light” to go ahead at the end of September, 1952, when I picked up that shard of Cacique Güyraviyú’s burial urn on the ancient Indian kitchen-midden at Punta Porá. Since that date the field I have successfully covered in this specialized kind of dowsing research has been prodigious, and if I had possessed my own motor transport and the requisite capital there might have been a different tale to unfold. But evidently Destiny has decreed otherwise for the present, nor do I complain for every day seems to bring some new angle to this enthralling subject.

THE END

In connection with the author’s article on Loreto published in the previous journal, the following passage occurs in a letter from him dated August 7th :—

‘After doing my business at Punta Porá, and discovering a big seam of what appears to be practically pure graphite there, I paid my long overdue return visit to Abraham Kassab at Loreto with “Stan.” There wasn’t a hope of reaching THE CHAIN as the R. Yabebiry was a raging red torrent 400 yards wide; but we reached Prospects Nos. 3 and 5 again, only to be frustrated from digging by the rain.’

NOTES AND NEWS

During May there was some correspondence in the *South China Morning Post* (Hong Kong) arising from an inquiry as to how dowsing was carried out. Two dowsers contributed letters, one preferring a rod of wire, and the other rods of dry wood.

* * * *

A letter from Alfred W. Kidner, of Bedford Farm, Lakenheath, in *The Grower* of June 6th, refutes a note in a previous number headed "Dowsing debunked." He describes how, when he was a cowboy in Alberta he worked for three years with one Bob McAlister, whose two sources of income were bronco-busting and dowsing, and relates one of his dowsing achievements.

* * * *

A short article in the *Madras Mail* of June 20th gives some account of the late Raoul Desrosiers, of Montreal. He was acutely sensitive and in the presence of water experienced a pain behind his ribs and, with it, a sense of being able to see through the earth. Experiments described in Kenneth Roberts' book *The Seventh Sense* showed that the changes in his skin potential over water were abnormally high.

* * * *

Articles in the *Rhodesian Herald* of July 28th and August 7th refer to the decision of the Commission for the Preservation of Natural and Historical Monuments and Relics that "no more excavation is to be undertaken on a site located by mysticism (*sic*)."

It appears that permission had been granted to Colonel Fynn and Mr. C. Foster Coates (B.S.D.) to excavate a trench in a search for an underground passage at Zimbabwe. Mr. Coates, the author of the second article, states that a trench nine feet long and three feet wide was opened up (at a site selected by him) in the presence of a Government archaeologist but that bedrock was struck and the site proved to be a failure.

* * * *

The *South Devon Advertiser* of August 6th in recording the tragic finding of the body of a young man, R. F. Wallace, at Whitsand Bay, recalls the efforts made about a month before to trace the missing man by Mr. W. H. Burgoyne (B.S.D.). Using a pair of spectacles as a sample he had followed the indications to the edge of the sea.

* * * *

An article in the *Daily Telegraph* of August 8th is based on the report of Dr. W. E. Boyd's investigations on the effect of high potencies in Homoeopathy, published under the title of *Biochemical and Biological Evidence of the Activity of High Potencies* in The British Homoeopathic Journal, Vol. XLIV, No. 1, January,

1954. The report is the result of fifteen years' research work and shows that a highly potentised drug retains a form of energy which cannot be identified with any manifestation of force hitherto recognised by science.

* * * *

Entries under "Notes and News" in *B.S.D.J.*, VIII, 61, and XI, 79, referred to the attempt of Mr. Polivius Kyriakides (B.S.D.) to find oil in Cyprus. The story is continued in a long article in *The Cyprus Mail* of August 17th. From this it appears that the bore, which is being made near Limassol, reached a depth of 4,500 feet in October, 1953, but at this point work was brought to a standstill by the bore caving in owing to the extremely soft formation which it had penetrated. Mr. Kyriakides then visited the oilfields in the Persian Gulf to study the methods used to cope with these conditions. Drilling was started again in June last and the depth reached is now 4,300 feet. It is expected that oil will be found after another 1,000 to 1,500 feet.

* * * *

An article in the *Leicester Mercury* of August 19th states that Mr. Ted Chaplin, caretaker at Ulverscroft Priory, has, during the past few years, successfully detected water in Leicestershire and Rutland. He prefers a rod of hazel but sometimes uses whalebone.

* * * *

As recorded in a long article in the *Burnham-on-Sea Gazette and Highbridge Express* of August 19th, Mr. J. Eddy Kernick, of Highbridge, seems to make a comprehensive use of his dowsing ability, from tracing his dog to detecting faults in his motor-car, and employs all the classic methods. He was a metallurgist in the Kolar goldfields in India, whence he returned a short time ago after a sojourn there of 42 years. Mrs. Kernick is also a dowser and uses the art for matching tapestry silks and testing food of doubtful quality.

* * * *

According to *The Sun* (Sydney) of August 24th, a search party found a missing man, D. W. Knox, in the bush near Gloucester after being aided by a water diviner, Mr. Howard Martin.

* * * *

About three-quarters of a full page of the *Sunday Telegraph* (Sydney) of August 27th, is devoted to the above dowser. His instrument, of which there is an illustration, is made of two adjacent hacksaw blades, with a copper cup bolted on the far end, and a bronze tubular handle at the other, forming a sort of angle rod. The search party of about 50 police and civilians had been looking for the missing man for three days before Martin was asked to assist.

The *Los Angeles Times* of August 29th has a picture of J. Miles Stevens holding a wooden rod. He practises the ancient art of dowsing north of Fontana. He once astonished a large crowd of onlookers in a box canyon near Victorville by locating water high up on a rocky ledge. The well so located is still yielding water.

* * * *

It is reported in *The Times of India* of September 3rd that a water diviner, Mr. Khanna (B.S.D.), has been engaged by the Kashmir State Government. He has located nearly 20 spots in the Kashmir Valley.

* * * *

One of our members, Mr. R. E. Ballantine, is the subject of an article in the *Daily Record* (Glasgow) of September 14th. He is so sensitive to water that his handwriting is affected when he is near it. He is by trade a fencing contractor but is frequently called upon to locate water in Scotland. He normally uses a whalebone rod, though any piece of wood, straw or even wire will serve.

* * * *

The *Sunday Express* of October 3rd and the *Times Pictorial* (Dublin) of October 9th both report that Mr. Charles M. Townshend (B.S.D.) has been chosen by the Tipperary (North) County Council to locate water for the inhabitants of Littleton.

* * * *

The *Northumberland Gazette* of October 8th has an illustration showing the portrait of the water diviner who, about 1770, rediscovered the well in the keep of Bamburgh Castle; the castle had been lying in ruins for many years and the position of the well forgotten. The picture is shown *in situ* fastened to a masonry pillar near the well head.

* * * *

The *Sunday Express* of October 24th mentions the dowsing achievement of Colonel H. Grattan, Chief Engineer, who, as described in *Soldier* for October, has, after a long and careful survey of the area, discovered an underground source of water for new army headquarters at Moench-Gladbach, in Germany.

German geologists had stated that supplies of water obtainable near the site would be insufficient and that the army would have to buy water from the local authorities. This would have cost about £20,000 per annum whereas the provision of water from the four wells made as a result of Colonel Grattan's exertions will cost only about £6,000 per annum.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

COLOUR ALLERGY

Biophysical Laboratory,
Selsley W., Stroud,
Gloucestershire.

October 17th, 1954.

To the Editor, *Radio-Perception*.

Dear Colonel Bell,

An interesting and remarkable case of allergy to *colours* (blue and green) on the part of a mother and son was reported recently in the Press, that might have a radiesthetic basis, and so interest dowsers.

When these unfortunate people come into close contact with blue or green objects, including all sorts of different materials, they develop a skin rash. They are forced, therefore, to steer clear of all such objects at all times and places, and restrict their own clothes, books, paintwork, furnishings, &c., to fawns, yellows, reds or, in short any colour towards the red end of the spectrum. A second son of Mrs. Rodger's (they live in Sheffield) appears not to be allergic to colours, only her elder boy of sixteen, and there is no reason to suppose that the thing is of psychological origin, but purely physiological, the mother having been especially fond of blues and greens in an artistic sense.

The Press reporter ends with this comment by a London medical expert: "Such cases," he said, "are extremely rare, but an allergy of this type is possible. It is likely that they are also allergic to materials as well as blue and green, and it is this double allergy which causes such a marked reaction. As such cases are practically unknown there would be no straightforward cure, and it would probably take years before a doctor would get to the root of the trouble."

It seems to me that, although the Rodgers may, perhaps, also be allergic to certain materials (though no mention of this is made in the report), this has nothing to do with the primary question relative to colour frequencies. And if the allergy is not psychologically derived, then no cure is likely to be found, any more than in the case of those rare unfortunates who are sensitive to light generally or (like the present writer and an aunt of his) to ultra-violet rays; unless, of course, some sort of deficiency is the cause, that might be remedied by injections.

In any case, all this seems to be of considerable interest and significance from the radiesthetic point of view, especially when one remembers how antipathetic sensitive people can be to the bodily radiations of certain other people—their "fundamental ray

value," if you will—and those of certain materials used for clothing, &c. Conversely, such people are at once benefited by contact with people and materials having fundamental ray values that correspond closely to their own, according to my tests.

But note that certain rather unstable and "mercurial" people appear capable of sudden "phase inversions" on occasion, unluckily.

All this is also true of *colours*, quite apart from any artistic predilection, I find; the colours that are most objectionable being those which are complementary ("opposite" in the fundamental ray sense)* to the ones which the given subjects prefer radiesthetically, though they may not particularly object to them psychologically, as in the case of Mrs. Rodger and her son. It may all, therefore, be a question of *frequency* and physical syntony or the reverse. If so, then much light is shed on the whole problem of allergy, which Radiesthesia and Radionics might do much to assist. It would also be interesting to know whether homoeopathic, rather than allopathic, medicines might not be beneficial in such cases, somewhat in the same way as serums are inoculated against corresponding diseases.

Possibly some of our medical members would care to comment on this case and my subsequent remarks.

Yours sincerely,

J. CECIL MABY.

RADIESTHETIC BROADCASTING

Flat 2,
33a Thompson Street,
Wellington,
New Zealand.

23rd August, 1954.

Dear Colonel Bell,

I was very surprised to read in the June, 1954, issue of *Radio-Perception* a letter by John Blyth-Praeger in which he states that he handles patients' samples with his fingers. Most radiesthetists, to my knowledge, use tweezers or forceps. I use dressing forceps as I find these easier to handle. It seems to me that correct handling of samples is the most elementary rule in medical radiesthesia. Handling samples with the fingers can lead, not only to harmful effects on the part of the operator (as described by Mr. Blyth-Praeger) but also to errors occurring during tests.

* See my paper on "Fundamental Ray Analysis," *B.S.D.J.*, VIII (64), June, 1949.

Operators should handle the sample with the same care and respect as they would the patient. Any harmful effects that an operator gets through mishandling samples has only himself to blame, and not the apparatus with which he is working.

Mr. Blyth-Praeger also mentions Negative Green. He may be interested to learn that when this influence is modified to a specific frequency which suits a patient it proves to be a very powerful healing force, but if misused it can be a source of danger. Excessive exposure to the Negative Green influence appears to produce the following symptoms: headaches, neuralgia, and severe nervous tension. Experimentors should be warned that it can be dangerous to be exposed to Negative Green for longer than 15 minutes at a time, otherwise the general polarity of the body may be effected. Negative Green seems to effect mainly the sympathetic nervous system.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT J. MOORE, D.Psy., F.B.R.A.

Oriel Cottage,
Ship Lane,
Farnborough,
Hants.

September 11th, 1954.

Sir,

It is very kind of you to give me the opportunity of commenting on Dr. R. J. Moore's interesting letter. The first paragraph is quite unanswerable and I can only cry *touché*; unless I plead that it was for mugs like myself that I wrote. Certainly one cannot blame apparatus but I think there is a case for warning those experimenting with broadcasting for the first time that it is easy to be careless—and to rue the result.

With Dr. Moore's second paragraph I also entirely agree and have recently been making some experiments which bear out every point of it. As the process was shown to me by Dr. Martin Parkinson, who I trust will some time tell the Society about it, I will say no more except that first results suggest that this particular method of generating and using Negative Green does very markedly have the effect not only of upsetting the autonomic nervous system but also of restoring its balance where it was faulty.

I am, Sir,

Yours, etc.,

JOHN BLYTH-PRAEGER.

The Editor,
Radio Perception.

REVIEWS

THE DIVINATION OF DISEASE

A STUDY IN RADIESTHESIA

By H. Tomlinson, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Health Science Press, 17/6

As his degrees indicate, the Author of this book enjoys the advantages which orthodox training bestows on the medical practitioner. Yet, as with other highly qualified men and women, his learning has not only allowed him to investigate the claims of Radiesthesia, it has also enabled him to confirm their validity by the scientific use of the experimental method.

The Author reinforces the impression, created by almost all writers in this field, that the neuro-muscular reactions of the radiesthetist to health and disease can only be understood in terms of what appears to be a code between their conscious and unconscious operating at at least two levels of consciousness. This code is usually individual, but once its personal peculiarities have been noted and catalogued the operator is left in no doubt as to the correct interpretation of the messages conveyed. The book describes in great detail a wealth of experiments which show how the pendulum operates both for the diagnosis of disease and prescription of remedies, and how it can be used by operators who have so far relied on orthodox diagnostic techniques not only to confirm or disprove their findings but to refine them and make them more specific and accurate. The reviewer, like many other non-medical believers in radiesthesia, can only hope that Dr. Tomlinson's credentials and years of painstaking search and study may induce many orthodox practitioners to repeat at least some of his experiments. If they do so faithfully and with open minds, first surprise, then fascinated interest, and ultimately conviction must follow. Then, Dr. Tomlinson's labours will undoubtedly find the one reward he would himself value most : the spread of an effective healing technique.

L.E.E.

LA RADIESTHESIE POUR TOUS

AUGUST

p. 225. There are three articles in this number dealing with the finding of hidden or lost objects. J. Hellebroeck gives reasons why failures so often occur at radiesthetic gatherings. One is that the operator is not really sufficiently intent on finding the object, as he would be if it were not a mere exercise. Often the wrong instruments are selected, and out-of-doors the rod, rather than the pendulum, should be employed. And again, if you are searching for metal, you should first adjust the pendulum suspension length over a witness of the object, if you are using a pendulum. The second article is by Bruce Copen (B.S.D.), in which he describes a method found recently. Supposing that the object selected for the test is hidden under a carpet. You adjust your pendulum to the object and let it oscillate over a

corner of the carpet. With the palm of the free hand held as near the carpet as possible, but without touching it, you explore the carpet rather as if you were using a mine detector. You will find that when the pendulum gyrates or makes some other movement personal to the operator, the palm of the hand will be dead above the object searched. Mr. Copen considers the palm a better indicator than the pointed finger and recalls that, according to Reichenbach, the palm of the hand emits more odic light than the fingers. Without claiming that this method can always be used successfully on a plan, the writer has found that when map dowsing for oil, water or metal, it is possible to feel at the centre of the palm a tingling or cold influence which will eventually diminish the pendulum's action. He goes on to say that in medical work the palm of the hand is extraordinarily sensitive when held against the patient. For working on a plan the system is said to eliminate images. In the third article J. Bervroux discusses coloured pendulums, which will (he says) increase your sensitivity and open up new horizons in radiesthesia. In searching for a hidden object you can either choose a colour which is in harmony with the object or one which will increase your own sensitivity. It appears that yellow, blue or violet will increase sensitivity for this kind of test. But someone new to dowsing will always benefit by beginning with a green pendulum, for it will strengthen his reactions. The writer mentions that recently sets of coloured pendulums have re-appeared on the market.

p. 233. Dead or alive? Mme. V. Autrique recites the case of a lady of her family aged 40 who fell in the street and fractured her leg. She was taken to hospital and there contracted typhus and died. The undertaker came to take measurements, but as he was doing so, he said suddenly: "I have the impression that this person is not dead." The doctor, who had signed the death certificate, was called and was at first furious. He ordered the undertaker to get on with his work. He did so and fetched the coffin. He placed the body in it and just as he was going to screw down the lid, the woman came to life, and eventually died of old age at 90. She was in a cataleptic trance. It may be of interest that a late uncle of the reviewer, an Anglican priest, had a similar experience many years ago. As he went into the room where the "body" lay, he thought he saw the flicker of any eyelid. So he held a looking-glass over the face of the "corpse," and it became very slightly steamed. So the coffin was kept downstairs! Years afterwards, when re-visiting the district, the "corpse" ran up to my uncle in the street and exclaimed: "You are the man who saved my life!" Mme. Autrique says that a cataleptic subject presents all the symptoms of death except one, and that sometimes appears tardily. The pendulum can give precise indications concerning the symptoms.

p. 235. Noxious rays. In a letter to *L.R.P.T.* R. P. Desbuquoit refers to a number of cases where he has found the health of people badly undermined by harmful "earth" radiations.

p. 237. Roger Feuille discusses the position of unorthodox medicine, with special reference to radiesthesia.

p. 243. Planetary "relays." In connection with an article by Marcel Perreux in *L.R.P.T.* last April (see *Radio-Perception*, No. 84, p. 362), Mme. Valéria Peretti has found correspondences between the sun, moon and certain planets and points on the palmar surface of the hand.

p. 244. Radiesthetic accumulators. If you open one of these radiesthetic boxes (*boîtes à influence*), F. Servranx says, you will find a dielectric consisting of bees-wax or a composition with a base of bees-wax between two metal plates. Sometimes the plates are of the same metal (copper or aluminium) and sometimes one plate is copper and the other zinc or iron. The wax in these accumulators, which M. Servranx discusses, is charged with a radiesthetic influence.

p. 246. Enthusiasm! W. Herrinckx says that enthusiasm is a liberation, pure and simple, of vital energy and that experiments have shown that enthusiasm is the best antidote to anxiety and its effects.

p. 247. J. L. Bailly writes on the universal pendulum.

p. 249. The Metrocapt. This is a translation from the German of an article by R. Neyburg telling of results he has obtained with his Metrocapt, which is a form of biometer (see *L.R.P.T.* for March, 1949, p. 81).

p. 252. Aldous Huxley and radiesthesia. It is reported that in the international edition of *Life* for May 3, 1954, a German reader asked whether Aldous Huxley recognized the fact of dowsing. In the same number Mr. Huxley replied that when he was living at the foot of the hills in the desert region of Mojave, California, and found there was no water, his property was inspected by a well-sinker who was also a dowser, and some days later by an old tinsmith from a village some distance away who too was a dowser. The olive branch of the well-sinker and flexible metal rod of the tinsmith reacted at the same spot, and the two men assured Mr. Huxley that there were three streams of underground water crossing his property from south to north. A well was sunk at a point on one of the streams indicated by the diviners and sufficient water was found at the depth predicted.

p. 253. Pierre Bories continues his articles on old remedies, this time dealing with medicaments produced from the toad.

SEPTEMBER

p. 259. After the Congress of Paris—Georges Discry, Vice-President of the World Committee, affirms that the World Congress of Radiesthesia has provided us with starting-points for the future, which should bear fruit. Radiesthesia will survive because there are too many facts attaching to it which can never be effaced by a stroke of the pen. He stresses the importance of instituting examinations in radiesthesia so that the committee can issue certificates of competence. Also a co-ordination of methods should put radiesthesia more firmly on the map. While no one is infallible, a candidate should be required in a public examination to score 60 marks out of 100 to obtain a diploma.

p. 261. Lost objects.—Victor Mertens, of Wilmar, President of the Belgo-Luxembourg Federation of Radiesthetic Circles, gives instances where lost objects have been found through radiesthesia. In one case, after eight days of fruitless search for a lost parrot, the owner, living at Woluwe St. Lambert, brought him a sample of the bird's down. This witness enabled the writer to locate the bird at the corner of two streets in the district where the owner lived. The bird was duly found there by its owner on the top of an elm tree, smoothing its feathers and quite indifferent to what was going on.

p. 263. The atomic bomb.—In discussing atom bomb effects Lieut.-Colonel Stevelinck says that on Saturday and Sunday, 8th and 9th August, a fall of rain (without any storm) took place at Bodange in the Ardennes, which lasted 48 hours. He collected some of the rain water in a bottle and it measured 360 on his wave-meter, while well water and water from the River Sure measured 190, which was therefore (like the town water of Brussels) neutral. On the 10th the reading for the water had fallen to 300, whereas its wavelength on a Bovis radiograph measured 1,000 Angström units, having measured 2,000 the day before. On August 11th the water in the bottle was fully discharged. On the 10th the writer filled a second bottle with rain water which had fallen on that day and its radioactivity measured 300, but by the next day it had dropped to 240. He concludes that there is a natural tendency to reduction of abnormal radioactivity in the atmosphere.

p. 265. A "Vital Ray" emitter.—Following his article in *L.R.P.T.* for July (see *Radio-Perception*, No. 85, p. 44), A. Peclers states that instead of employing uranium acetate for creating a carrier wave of the vital ray (which is difficult to procure), electricity can be used. A description of the apparatus is given. He adds that one can materially increase the strength of the vital ray by placing between its source and the patient gold leaves or a plaque of gold, gold having the property of augmenting the strength of the rays which traverse it, as experiments of Reichenbach on human radiations have revealed.

p. 267. A "wave-metre" pendulum.—A. Goubet, a radio engineer, describes a pendulum of his, derived from ideas incorporated in those of Messrs. Larvaron and Paul Augarde. M. Goubet thinks the superheterodyne principle can help to explain the dowsing reaction, and he suggests that in whatever kind of research and for a given radiesthetist, there is one element which possesses a fixed frequency, and that is the nervous system. The pendulum described consists of a condenser, a coil, and a small antenna of the same material as the coil and of 3cm. length.

p. 273. Metal therapy.—Three thousand years ago Chinese doctors were employing metals as stimulants or sedatives, and Paracelsus (1493-1541) observed the curative action of metals. Everyone is sensitive to one or more metals, the metal in question applied to the exterior having a double action: first, an affinity for certain affections by reason of its nature, and second, a polar action, analogous to magnetic influences (and presumably affecting the human magnetic field). W. Herrinckx gives lists of metals suitable for both external and internal application, the latter being given in homoeopathic dilutions.

p. 275. Researches on a plan.—In discussing radiesthetic prospecting on a plan Henry de France mentions a method of deciding the width and depth of an underground stream by using a metre rule, assuming so many centimetres as representing so many metres. The output of a vein of subterranean water can be determined by counting the oscillations of the pendulum until a gyration supervenes, and comparing the result with the number of oscillations obtained when testing a well whose depth is known.

p. 279. Old remedies.—In this article Pierre Bories considers the viper and the toad. It is mentioned that Jean Baptiste Van Helmont

(1577-1644), a Belgian doctor and chemist, recommended amulets prepared with the powder of dessicated toads.

p. 281. The universal pendulum.—This is a further article by J. L. Bailly, in which he considers the universal pendulum as a source of radiation.

p. 283. The International Congress of Radiesthesia.—The following elections were made to the Permanent Committee: Honorary President, M. Gabriel Lesourd (France); Acting President, Dr. Casasopra (Switzerland); Senior Vice-President, M. Georges Disery (Belgium). Other vice-presidents are to be elected by the German, French, Italian and British Committees. Amongst the members elected Great Britain is represented by Mr. Noël Macbeth, Dr. Parkinson and Mr. Egerton Sykes.

p. 285. The influence of colours on character and health.—This is an article for beginners by J. Bervroux.

OCTOBER

p. 289. Death of Louis Turenne.—The death of the distinguished engineer and radiesthetist, M. Louis Turenne, is announced. Through his books and the methods he initiated, he did much to bring radiesthesia to its present position of advancement.

p. 291. The oyster shell.—Lieut.-Colonel Stevelinck writes on the value of *Calcareo Carbonate* as a remedy in medicine, which can do much to maintain the vitality of people devitalized by an imperfect diet and lacking in mineral salts. *Calcareo Carbonate* is prepared as a homoeopathic remedy from the oyster shell, which contains lime.

p. 293. Images.—A. Goubet, a radio engineer, finds a similarity between images and ultra-high frequency phenomena as known to the radio engineer. One speaks of echoes in radio and of images in radiesthesia. He points out how the echo may be caused by reflection from an object, and that it is impossible to cut out its equivalent image from the point of view of radiesthetic detection. But the actual object to be detected has its 45 degree parallels of influence, whereas its images have not, and tests should be made for it with a witness held in the hand. In searching for a subterranean object, tests should be made from different directions as a check.

p. 299. The pyramid.—In this article Pierre Bories returns to the subject of the pyramid and the power of models of pyramidal shape to mummify bodies. He writes here of mummification and of the history of the pyramids. Other articles will follow.

p. 307. Motor accidents.—An article on the subject of motor accidents being caused by earth rays is reproduced from an issue of the monthly magazine *Votre Auto*. It has been established, the article says, that such rays produced by fissures in the soil, &c., are greatly reinforced by certain winds, such as the sirocco. A sensitive driver with both hands on the wheel may be likened to a dowser holding his divining rod. At the critical point he receives a shock which produces muscular cramp. The whole question has been raised in German courts and has led to some interesting reports of experts. In one case a band of influence was found 15 metres in front of the place where an accident occurred, which corresponded to a speed of 50km. per hour and a delayed reaction of about 1sec. A theory has also been put

forward in Germany that meteorological conditions can have the same effect and that a critical kind of weather can double the accident rate. An institute in Munich has studied about 100,000 accident cases, and it concludes that electro-magnetic phenomena due to the weather can affect concentration and slow down physiological reactions. Experiments have shown that underground streams can augment these atmospheric effects.—H.V.

p. 311. The curious phenomena of Chambéry.—A translation of this article is given elsewhere in this issue.

p. 313. A pendulum which excludes autosuggestion!—Joseph Hellebroeck tells us that there are already about 3,000 different pendulums in the hands of radiesthetists. So it does not matter if one more is added! It is a fact, he says (and we agree) that it is very difficult to identify the poles of a magnet with a pendulum as ordinarily tested. Suggestion can so easily play a part. The writer has found that a reliable pendulum can be made by cutting the cork of a wine bottle in two and pushing a needle through its centre, with the needle point extending about 1 cm. beyond the cork and the needle eye about $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The suspension cord should be silk and its colour is of no importance. Once the magnet has been placed on a wooden table, it should not be moved until the experiments have been concluded. And as an instance of remanence, when the magnet is removed the reactions over the place where it was will be found to be the same. The magnet may be either a horseshoe or bar magnet, and if the former, the pendulum will be found to make three gyrations clockwise and then three anticlockwise when held between the poles and then to repeat the sequence.

p. 314. Filter glass.—L. Lepine records experiments which go to show that "cathedral" glass (presumably coloured glass) filters out certain rays of the sun. Reactions for gold, zinc and copper were obtainable from the leaves of a grape vine protected by ordinary glass, while only that for copper was obtained from leaves protected by cathedral glass. Moreover the leaves under the cathedral glass were beginning to blight.

p. 315. A new note on the planetary signs.—By Mme. Valéria Peretti.

p. 316. The universal pendulum.—J. L. Bailly discusses a new aspect of the universal pendulum from the point of view of tests with a prism based on "Yi-King" properties. He concludes that the universal pendulum is complete in itself and can meet all requirements.

p. 317. Old remedies.—In this article Pierre Bories considers the horns of the deer as a therapeutic agent. V.D.W.

RIVISTA ITALIANA

VOL. 9, No. 4. JULY, AUGUST

At the request of a group of readers, Dr. Vinci writes briefly on Lakhowski and his oscillating circuits and on the inventor's views as to how they act, along with the development of the subject by radiesthetists. Some of these have availed of Chromo-therapy by the use of sheaths of different colour for the flexes. A classical figure on the cover serves to indicate where the circuits are usually placed, by

means of lines radiating from a point at the right. Information is given as to how the pendulum may be used to indicate where a circuit is needed in a particular case. Where colours are used, a warning is given about the need for precise graduation of the colour.

Franco Calvario deals at some length with "Waves of Form." It is pointed out that the expressions "waves" and "Waves of Form" refer to radiations emanating from objects which have a particular shape or form, apart from the material of which these things are composed. For example, those waves connected with the Pyramid of Cheops have been studied for many years. Numerous experiments have been carried out by cardboard models of this pyramid made with proportional dimensions, and the result has been mummification of fish, meat, and entire small organisms. This dehydrating effect is generally recognised to-day. There are, however, other forms which emanate these so-called waves, and in general we can say that every object or its drawing or design will do so, producing effects which are good or otherwise, as determined radiesthetically. Here the significance given to the term 'radiation' is the etymological one; action of matter at a distance. What causes these radiations of form? Well, there are several theories. Behind these, however, there remain the facts, verified and documented. The writer, while admiring the work done by Servranx in this field, does not attach much importance to the Fundamental Ray which is not well understood and about which there are so many conflicting theories. Nor does he consider that the Wave of Form is caused by a deviation of the terrestrial magnetic field, but rather that it is a secondary effect provoked by the manifestation of certain cosmic energies which geometrical shapes and symbols are able to capture. This is also the view of Professor Morichini as expressed at a conference many years ago, after long research on the subject of cosmic rays.

Giuseppe Bartolozzi continues his account of Human Magnetic Waves and Their Transmission which was given in a previous number. These energetic active rays (R.A.E.) are regarded as forming a real body energetic and radioactive which controls the proper functioning of our life. This energising body, with its complex of vital elements, is the force which by means of cosmic potentiating rays, has a decided action on all the organs which form our chemico-physical body. Colour-therapy is dealt with at some length, and reference is made to experiments which the writer is conducting for the neutralising of injurious colours.

Notes on Medical Radiesthesia report a new medicament containing what are called ganglio-plegics. These substances act on that division of the nervous system, called Vegetative, which is in touch with respiration, the blood-stream, glandular secretions, &c. The system as a whole must be kept in equilibrium. If the balance is disturbed, discomfort is felt and this is followed by illness. The "plegics," by their temporary paralysing action on the ganglions of the offending nerve-tracks, bring them into step. In this way, attacks of asthma, bile, convulsions, skin trouble, hypertension and insomnia are often overcome.

Ida Panciera explains in terms of metallo-chromo-therapy, a reported case of lumbar arthritis which was cured by wearing two thin plates, one of zinc and the other of copper.

Doctor J. B. Birks, of Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa, has developed a new theory which attributes the origin of Cancer to potent ultra-violet rays. He has discussed this theory with specialists in England, and the Press in England and America will probably give some account of it. During the past thirty years he has ascertained that over a hundred substances have the property of causing cancer. This they do, however, only if stimulated by external agencies. Since three of the cosmic rays traverse the human body every second, one of them, by acting on a given substance, may cause it to emit ultra-violet rays.

Ugo Gentilucci deals with what is called Jettatura, that is, the giving out of harmful rays by certain persons. He points out that we are surrounded by a sea of radiations of different kinds: cosmic, telluric, magnetic, lunar and so on. The human cell is made up of a nuclear chromatin filament set in an electrolytic protoplasm, and it represents, according to Lakhowski, a circuit which is susceptible to oscillations of very high frequency, and of condensing these radiations; thus the myriads of cells which constitute the human body radiate around it a kind of light-halo which occultists call the aura. This can be seen by clairvoyants, and in recent years by others, owing to the researches of Dr. Kilner, by means of liquid dicyanine screens.

The aura in its fulness and integrity represents the state of health of the individual. Psychometry admits that the spirit and the body form a whole, which influences the aura. Thus sentiments of goodness and love act upon the superior forces of the etheric body, while those of greed, egotism and hatred excite the inferior forces. The human aura, therefore, has a different make-up, corresponding to the mental state of the person, and throws out its radiations. Those which are injurious, if intentionally directed towards one who is psycho-physically weak, are capable of doing harm; if towards one who is spiritually protected, they return to the sender as by an angle of refraction corresponding to the angle of incidence. This seems to be the mechanism of those evil rays, but as it is not subject to any known laws, must be regarded as a simple hypothesis.

A summary of recent work by Cespera collaborators is given.

B.C.

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR RADIÄSTHESIE, VI, 4,

JULY-AUGUST, 1954

This number announces the forthcoming General Congress, which was to be held at the end of August at Celle in Brunswick. In the programme of the Proceedings it is noteworthy that Herr Hans Möring is to open the Congress. Further, the name of Dr. Franz Wetzel as President, has disappeared from the cover of the Zeitschrift, although he still seems to remain as Editor. The letterpress however still shows him signing an invitation to an Austrian Congress as President of the German *Verband*. It is to be hoped that his absence from the Presidential chair may only be a temporary one.

The *Verband* has suffered a heavy loss by the death of Herr Friedrich Gebhardt, one of the Vice-Presidents. Dr. Wetzel contributes a four page obituary in memory of Herr Gebhardt, who was a diviner of outstanding merit and for some time worked with Dr. August Wendler.

Dr. A. Constantin Blanck contributes an account of a television demonstration of dowsing given by the N.W. German Broadcasting Station in April last. The authorities had asked for this demonstration after hearing of a lantern lecture on the subject already given by Dr. Wetzel on the present position of research in Radiesthesia. Films were taken of the actual working of a dowser in the neighbourhood of a farmhouse, where the diviner showed the line and some of the effects of harmful zones. The exhibition of these films in the television studio was followed by a short dissertation and an exhibition of different types of rod and pendulum. Finally there was a discussion between the author and several others, one of whom, Dr. Neumayer, a doctor of medicine, seems to have been very sympathetic. It is interesting to note that the broadcast was preceded by the reception of a telegram of protest from a Dr. Becker, representing the "German Society for protection from superstition." Dowsing seems to have very active enemies in Germany.

Jan W. Depdolla gives an account of how he can dowse by focussing his eyes on the region to be investigated. He stood on a piece of high ground, and after concentrating his attention on an adjoining tract he could envisualise the position of the chief water channels.

Further evidence is shown of the persecution to which practisers of dowsing methods are subjected in Germany by an account of a prosecution in June this year, in which a woman doctor was charged by the local authorities with having used radiesthetic methods in her practice. She was accused of having used the pendulum and de-raying apparatus, and it was alleged that this contravened certain paragraphs of the Bavarian Police Code which deal with imposture. Dr. Wetzel was called in as an expert in this case, and witnesses were produced to show that the methods used had been of benefit to them. The accused was acquitted of imposture; but she was fined DM 50 for infringing the laws relating to medicine. An appeal has been lodged against this judgment.

Dr. Wetzel calls attention to a publication by a Heidelberg professor, Dr. Karl Bauer, in which the author points to the alarming increase of cancer, and enumerates some of the more probable causes. Dr. Bauer's more important pronouncements are given in some detail by Dr. Wetzel who advises that these may be carefully studied by radiesthetists. He warns the gifted but too enthusiastic radiesthetist from too hasty generalisation that every case of cancer is produced by harmful rays in "zones of influence" and advises the consideration of the many different causes shown by Dr. Bauer. At the same time, however, he considers that 20 years' work has confirmed the connection between many cases of cancer and earth emanations, and thinks that many lives might in the past have been saved had the advice of radiesthetists been accepted, instead of being rejected as charlatantry.

C.S.T.

BOOKS AND APPLIANCES

The "compensator" described in the book by Madame Maury entitled *How to Dowsse* is obtainable from Electro-Medical Hire Ltd., 74 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1, at the price of £7 10s.

* * * *

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